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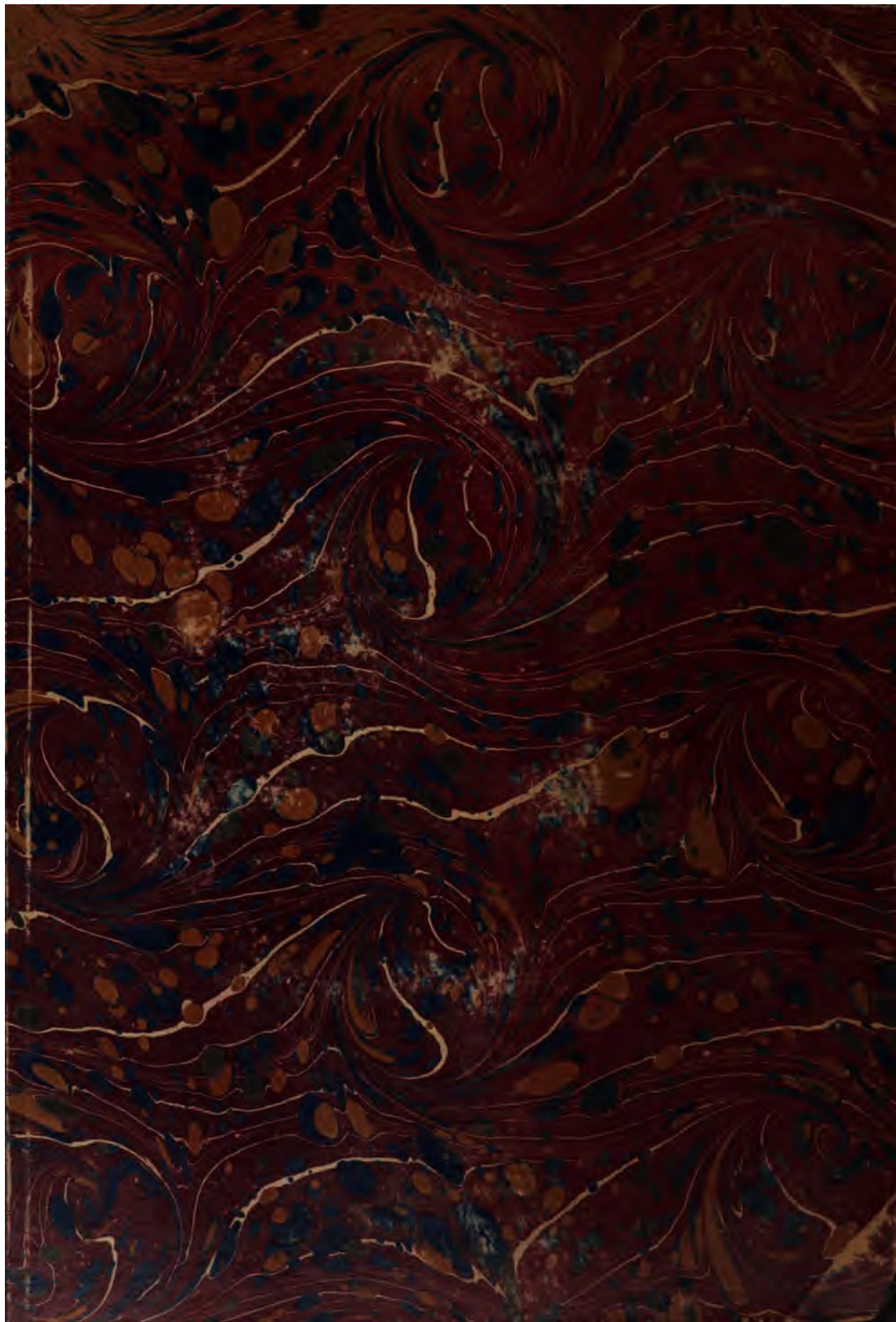
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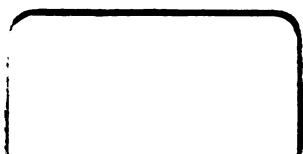


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zu Berlin. Ostern 1902.

A Grammatical Inquiry

into

the Language of Lord Byron.

By

Dr. Albert Herrmann,
Oberlehrer.

*You should read English
grammar more and theoretical
grammar less.*

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Preface.

*Their enemy is beat
(Or beaten, if you insist on grammar; though
I never think about it in a heat).*

Don Juan VII 42.

There are a great many points of difference between the language of Lord Byron and the rules that are established by the English grammarians of this day. Forms and idioms now regarded as incorrect or archaic are far more frequent with him than with most other poets of his time. Byron is by no means particular about his grammar. Far from keeping within the narrow limits of grammatical correctness, he masters and forces his language as he chooses, making ample use of all the poetical licenses imaginable. That is why grammatical imperfections, archaic and obsolete words, bold and unusual constructions, loose and careless phrases abound throughout his poems. For instance, what a variety of archaisms in 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage', especially in the first canto, where the poet evidently strives to imitate the English language spoken in times of yore! Thus, from a grammatical point of view, his works strongly remind us of Shakspeare and the Elizabethan age, inasmuch as not a few of the idiomatic peculiarities of that time (such as are pointed out by Abbott in his 'Shakespearian Grammar' or by Franz in his 'Shakespeare-Grammatik') are likewise to be found in Lord Byron's works.

The following pages, therefore, are meant to be an attempt towards a 'Byron Grammar', that is to say, an enumeration of the most salient points of grammatical difference between his language and our modern usage. Though completeness is not aimed at, yet it is hoped that the most important and interesting irregularities will be mentioned.

Abbreviations.

The works of B. (Lord Byron) are referred to as follows:

Age	The Age of Bronze.	Cors.	The Corsair.
Bards	English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.	Curse.	The Curse of Minerva.
Bep.	Beppo.	Def.	The Deformed Transformed.
Blues.	The Blues.	D. Juan	Don Juan.
Bride.	The Bride of Abydos.	Fosc.	The Two Foscari.
Cain	Cain.	Giaour	The Giaour.
Childe	Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.	Heaven	Heaven and Earth.
		Hints	Hints from Horace.

Hours	Hours of Idleness.	Morg.	The Morgante Maggiore.
Isl.	The Island.	Pari.	Parisina.
Lam.	The Lament of Tasso.	Pris.	The Prisoner of Chillon.
Lara	Lara.	Proph.	The Prophecy of Dante.
Manf.	Manfred.	Sard.	Sardanapalus.
Mar. Fal.	Marino Faliero.	Siege.	The Siege of Corinth.
Maz.	Mazeppa.	Vision	The Vision of Judgment.
Mel.	Hebrew Melodies.	Waltz	The Waltz.
Misc.	Miscellaneous Poems.	Wern.	Werner.

The following grammatical works are referred to :

Abbott, A Shakespearian Grammar, London, 1897.

Mätzner, Englische Grammatik, Berlin, 1873—1875.

I. Schmidt, Grammatik der englischen Sprache, Berlin, 1883.

Storm, Englische Philologie, Leipzig, I 1 1892, I 2 1896.

Franz, Shakespeare Grammatik, Halle a. S., 1898—1900.

A considerable number of Byron's grammatical inaccuracies are chiefly to be ascribed to metrical reasons, especially to the influence of the rhyme. This is quite natural, considering the complicate structure of some stanzas, e. g. the Ottava rima (abababcc), or the Spenserian stanza (ababbcbcc). Therefore, those of the grammatical forms alluded to which occur in the rhyme, will be marked with an asterisk (*).

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I. The Verb.

§ 1. The verb '*to be*'.

B. makes use of the following obsolete or incorrect forms of '*to be*' (See Mätzner I 408; Koch I 348f; Abbott § 298—300; Schmidt § 159, 3; Franz § 16—18):

bin for *is*: *Also there bin another pious reason* (D. Juan XIII 26). — In an annotation, B. here refers to Shakspeare, Cymb. II 3, 27: *With every thing that pretty bin, | My lady sweet, arise!* But in this, B. is mistaken, the right reading being: *Hark, hark, the lark at heaven's gate sings | And Phœbus 'gins arise*. Hanmer, in his edition of Shakspeare's works (1744), had arbitrarily altered the whole passage into the form quoted by Byron.

be for *are* occurs rather frequently, particularly after *there*. Suffice it to quote the following passages: *Some say that there be traitors* (Sard. III 1). — *And who be they?* (Mar. Fal. V 1). — *Hark, there be murmurs heard in Lara's hall* (Lara I 12). — *There be deeds thou darest not do* (Bride I 5). — *Such be the sons of Spain* (Childe I 86). — *Yet harsh be they that blame* (Bride II 28). — *'Tis true there be some bitters with the sweets* (D. Juan XVI 3). — *Where'er that mighty arm is seen, | The bravest be or late have been* (Siege 26). — *Where our fathers' ashes be, | Our own may never lie* (Mel. 4*). — *Yet there be things which we must dream or dare* (Lara I 28).

thou beest: *Oh Doubt, if thou beest Doubt* (D. Juan XI 2). — Comp. Shakspeare, Temp. II, 2, 93: *If thou beest Stephano, touch me!* —

You was: *You was not last year at the fair of Lugo* (D. Juan IV 84).

✓ *thou wert* for *thou wast*: There are only twelve instances of the form '*thou wast*' (e. g. *Lara* I 23, *Vision* 83*, *Mar. Fal.* I 2, *Age* 13 &c.), B. generally (above sixty times) supplanting it by the form '*thou wert*' now restricted to the subjunctive mood. — *Thou wert, thou art | The cherished madness of my heart* (*Giaour*). — *And still thou wert afar* (*Cors.* I 14). — *Oh thou that wert so happy!* (*Childe* IV 169). — *Wert thou lingering there?* (*Cors.* III 5). — *Thou wert our foe and yet I spared thee* (*Wern.* IV 1). — *Until now thou wert a sufferer* (*Fosc.* IV 1). — *Thou wert good and kind* (*Mar. Fal.* I 2). — ... *for whom thou wert condemn'd* (*Bride* II 11).

The case that an intransitive verb is conjugated with '*be*' in the compound tenses is far more common with B. than with the poets of the present time. B. even employs '*be*', though the verb be followed by an adverbial locution or an objective case (Compare Schmidt § 317; Franz § 477; Storm 660f.). Note especially the following verbs as being very often conjugated with '*be*' in Byron: *to arrive, become, come, convene, depart, enter, escape, expire, fade, fall, flee, fly, go, get, grow, meet, pass, retire, return, shrink, sink, speed, spring, return, turn, vanish, wax*. — *Her lord who was gone to his place* (*D. Juan* IX 54). — *She was flown her master's rage* (*Giaour*). — *Gustavus is gone home* (*Wern.* IV 1). — *Where was the play of her soft lips fled?* (*Siege* 20). — *Thy destined lord is come too late* (*Bride* II 27). — *And it was come to love me* (*Pris.* 10). — *You are met to overthrow this monster of a state* (*Mar. Fal.* III 2).

The verb '*be*', when employed as a copula, is frequently omitted.

a) In principal sentences: *So bright the tear in Beauty's eye, | Love half regrets to kiss it dry* (*Bride* I 8). — *But brief their time* (*Isl.* III 10). — *Such the ungentle sport* (*Childe* I 80). — *Not such thy sons* (*ib.* II 73). — *I could only guess at one, | And he to me a stranger* (*Wern.* IV). — *Yet dear to him my gentle name* (*Giaour*). — *Onward he flies, nor fixed as yet the goal* (*Childe* I 28). — *But short their greeting, shorter his reply* (*Cors.* II 4).

b) In accessory or subordinate sentences: *That noble sight, when really free the nation* (*ib.* XII 83). — *There sunk the greatest, nor the worst of men, | Whose spirit, antithetically mixt, | One moment of the mightiest, and again | On little objects with like firmness fixt* (*Childe* III 36). — *Though not unknown the tongue of Lara's land* (*Lara* I 25). — *Slow stalks the slave whose office there to wait* (*Cors.* II 3). — *This Seyd perceives, then first perceived how few, | Compared with his, the Corsair's roving crew* (*ib.* II 6).

c) In absolute participial constructions: *That breast | Which, Conrad safe, to fate resigned the rest* (*Cors.* III 16). — *For him, they raise not the recording stone, | His death yet dubious, deeds too widely known* (*ib.* III 24). — *Away, away, and on we dash, | Torrents less rapid and less rash* (*Maz.* 9). — *O'er the glad waters of the dark blue sea, | Our thoughts as boundless and our souls as free* (*Cors.* I 1). — *Forgets that pride to pampered priesthood dear; | Churchman and votary alike despised* (*Childe* II 44).

§ 2. Obsolete or incorrect forms of other verbs.

bade instead of *bidden*: *I long have bade a last adieu* (*Hours*). — *Time had bade serenity return* (*ib.*). — *Neglect may have bade thee expire* (*Misc.*).

bare for *bore* (*Sonnet to Sam. Rogers*).

✓ *beat* instead of the more common *beaten* (*D. Juan* VII 42*; VIII 70; *Sard.* V 1; *Mar. Fal.* II 1).

- begun* instead of *began* is very common (Childe III 115*. D. Juan I 115*; II 62, 115, 167).
- brake*: *But here young Selim silence brake* (Bride I 3*).
- broke* (past participle) is very common (Siege 9; 11; Mel. 22; Childe II 53). *balmy*
- ✓ *brast* for *burst*: *Clinging darts and lances brast* (Childe I 78*).
- clave* (past tense): *Cortana clave the skull* (Morg. 35).
- clove* (past tense): *Her voice clove through all the din* (Sard. III).
- cloven* (participle): (Lara II 16; Cors. II 4; Isl. I 1; Giaour).
- clomb* (past): *We clomb the high hill* (Siege, Introduction).
- yclept* (D. Juan V 51; XII 56; XIV 89; XVI 67).
- yclad* (past tense!) Childe II 54.
- ygazed* (partic.) ib. II 71.
- crown* for the now common *crowed*: *The cock had crown* (D. Juan VI 86).
- drank* (past partic.): *Twice have I drank of it* (Sard. III 1).
- eat* for the more common *eaten*: *I have eat alone* (Lam. I; D. Juan II 95).
- gat* (past): *The Devil gat next to Westminster* (The Devil's Drive).
- gotten*: *Thou shouldst have gotten more* (Age 14).
- hight* (partic.): *Childe Harold was he hight* (Childe I 3). — *With diadem hight foolscap* (ib. I 24).
- lay* instead of *lie*: *And dashest him again to earth; there let him lay* (Childe IV 180*).
- run* (past) for *ran* (Vision 51; D. Juan XIV 88).
- rid* (past) for *rode*: *Henry rid | Well like most Englishmen* (D. Juan XIII 23*).
- sate* (past tense and participle) is extremely common.
- shapen* occurs only in compound words; such as *cloudshapen* (Def. I 1); *misshapen* (D. Juan V 88; Bards).
- shaven* is used as an adjective only; *his shaven brow* (Siege 4); *The rest was shaven and bare* (ib. 16).
- ✓ *shook* for *shaken* is rather frequent; e. g. *his soul was shook* (D. Juan I 95*). — *A rough dream had shook him* (Morg. 39).
- smote* for *smitten*: Pari. 19*; Maz. 18; Mel. 22. — *As if by death I had been smote* (Misc. *).
- spake* is very frequently used for *spoke*, e. g. Pari. 12; Siege 14; 21; Maz. 19*.
- spoke* is used for *spoken*: *With prettier name, with softer accents spoke* (Bep. 5*).
- stricken*: *The spot where I was stricken* (Sard. V). — *Death had stricken down yon arm* (Lara II 15).
- strove* for *striven*: *Man . . hath with wretchedness strove* (Hours *).
- sweaten* occurs in Cain III 1: *I have toiled and tilled and sweaten*.
- tore* is sometimes used for *torn*; e. g. *He would have tore 'em*. (Hours *).
- took* instead of *taken*: . . . *have not partook oppression* (Mar. Fal. I 2). — *had ever them mistook* (D. Juan XIII 85*).
- trode* (past): *The way in which he trode* (D. Juan VI 111*).
- unkempt* (for *uncombed*): (Childe I 17).
- wed* for *wedded* is rather common, e. g. *Vainly wert thou wed!* (Childe IV 169*). — *The ducal ring with which I wed the waves*. Fosc. II 1.
- went* instead of *wended* in the phrase: to wend one's way: *he went his way* (Morg. 37; 48; Lara I 25).

to be awoke (D. Juan I 136; ib. II 152*).

wove for *woven*: *... which folly hath wove* (Hours*). — *a greener wreath is wove* (Bards*).

wont (past tense): *Her lute she wont to tune* (Bride II 7).

worth: *Woe worth the scribbler* (Hints).

writ is often used both in the past tense and participle, e. g. Childe I 87: *Whate'er is writ*.

— *Which stamped disgrace on all an author writ* (Hours*).

wrote for *written* occurs Morg. 4.

wrought is frequently used for *worked*.

The following obsolete preterite-present verbs are still to be found in Byron:

wot: *The passage I wot of* (Wern. I). — *The man of whom you wot* (Misc.).

wist: *Scarce conscious what I wist* (Pris. 9*).

mote: *Nor mote my shell awake* (Childe I 1). — *Whatever this grief mote be* (ib. I 8). — *All that mote to luxury invite* (ib. I 11).

nill occurs only in the phrase *will I nill I* (D. Juan VI 118*. — Cp. Shakspeare, Hamlet V 1: *will he nill he*).

In the second person singular of the present and past tenses, the suffix '-est' ('-st') is sometimes dropped (cp. Mätzner I 356, 361, 413, 414; Abbott § 247; Schmidt § 289, note 3), especially in relative clauses the antecedent of which is the personal pronoun 'thou' or a vocative case. *And now, thou would preserve me* (Def. II 2). — *To those thyself so fondly sought* (Misc.*). — *There thou too, Vathek, England's wealthiest son, | Once formed thy paradise* (Childe I 22). — *Oh, France! who found | Thy long, fair fields* (Age 5*). — *Austria! which saw thy twice-ta'en capital | Twice spared* (Age 5). — *Thou, who in wisdom placed me here, | Who, when thou wilt, can take me hence* (Hours, The Prayer of Nature). — *Thou, who with thy frown annihilated senates* (Childe IV 83). — *Thou, who never yet of human wrong | Left the unbalanced scale* (ib. IV 132). — *Wilt thou forbear, who never spared a foe?* (Hints). — For other examples, see Mar. Fal. III 1; Cain III 1; Hours; Childe II 95 &c. — Sometimes, we find a declined and an undeclined form side by side: *O glorious Baal, | Who built up their vast empire | And wert made a god!* (Sard. I 2). — *Thou, who didst call the furies from the abyss | And round Orestes bade them howl* (Childe IV 132). — *Thou, | Florence, by his great bounty don't arise | And hast, and may have, if thou wilt allow | All proper customs* (Morg. 7).

The suffix '-eth' ('-th') is very often employed for the third person singular present, especially in Childe, Cain, Manf., Heaven (cp. Franz, 2f.). B. makes this a strict rule for certain verbs, such as 'have', 'do', 'say', which, throughout his works, almost always show the forms 'doth', 'saith', 'hath', whereas the corresponding ones in '-s' are exceedingly rare. The form 'cometh', too, occurs by far oftener than 'comes'.

§ 3. The Infinitive.

The infinitive is sometimes employed ungrammatically

a) without 'to'.

1) after the particle 'as'. (Mätzner III 17): *And art thou, dearest, changed so much, | As meet mine eye, yet mock my touch?* (Giaour). — *And who so cold as look on thee . .* (Misc.). —

Be so good as dress yourself (D. Juan V 73). — *Put to such trial John Bull's partial patience, | As say that . .* (ib. VIII 48). — *so far as deny me* (Fosc. II). — *so far as order that you may be admitted* (ib. II). — *I'll honour you so much as save your throat* (Wern. II 2).

2) still oftener, when preceded by 'sooner than', 'better than', 'ere'. (We still retain this usage after 'rather than'.) Cp. Mätzner III 18. — *Smile! 'T is better thus than sigh* (Isl. II 9). — *Far better thus than be withered* (Sard. I 2). — *Better than be slave* (Sard. II.) — *For son of Moslem must expire, | Ere dare to sit before his sire* (Bride I 3).

3) after 'deign': *Heaven could deign do more than smile* (Childe III 105).

4) after 'go' (Mätzner III 16; Schmidt § 350, 4): *Go ponder o'er the skeleton* (D. Juan IX 11). — *Go see Laocoon's torture* (Childe IV 160). — *Let him go sink ere I go hang* (Wern. II 2). —

5) after 'gin' (cp. Mätzner III 6): *Orlando loud 'gan say* (Morg. 37). — *My Muse 'gan weep* (Age 18).

6) After 'better', 'best', B. employs the infinitive partly with, partly without, the preposition 'to'. In the latter case, the infinitive may perhaps be regarded as an imperative mood (Cp. Abbott § 351 f: "When we now use this idiom, we generally intend the verb to be used imperatively"). — *It were best proceed* (Mar. Fal. V 1). — *Better still serve the Mussulman* (Age 6). — *Better still toil for masters* (ib.). — *Better succumb than purvey . .* (ib.). — *Better be, where the extinguished | Spartans still are free* (Age 11). — *Best retain it for your children* (Fosc. V I). — But we find the preposition 'to' in the following passages: *Better with the dead to be* (Bride II 11). — *Better to err with Pope . .* (Bards.).

b) with 'to'.

1) after 'make' (Cp. Mätzner III 11; Schmidt § 361): — *What made you to Lob's Pound to go?* (Misc. "To Mr. Hobhouse"). — *To be the slave of him thou madest to mourn.* (Childe IV 37).

2) after 'bid': *Hope beguiling bids to seek* (Misc.). — *That bade thy worship to expire* (Childe II 1). — *Heaven bids us to forgive our enemies* (Mar. Fal. II 1).

3) after 'feel': *which I feel to spring* (Childe III 73).

4) after 'so', the simple 'to' occurs instead of 'as to': *There should be some so blind | To their own good, this warning to despise* (D. Juan I 208).

c) Infinitive active where we use passive.

Byron does not seldom prefer the infinitive of the active to that of the passive voice (Comp. Abbott § 359, Schmidt § 353, 4; Franz § 497). Examples are: *What is there to fear?* (Sard. II). — *What is there to disclose?* (Mar. Fal. II 1). — *The waters waxed too fierce to brave* (Heaven III*). — *Savage brutes too fierce to tame* (Morg. 23). — *Who has not seen it, will be much to pity* (D. Juan I 8*). — *They are very difficult to stop* (ib. XIII 22*). — *You are far more difficult to please* (Def. I 1). — *Your noblemen are hard to drown* (Wern. I 1). — *Branding my thoughts as things to shun and fear* (Lam. 4). — *Much hath been done, but more remains to do* (Cors. II 4). — *The reason why, is easy to determine* (D. Juan XIV 15*). — *They deemed few were slain, | While more remained to slay* (Lara II 10*).

d) Infinitive omitted.

From our modern standpoint, the infinitive of a verb expressing a motion or change of state would appear to be wanting after 'shall', 'will', 'would', 'must', 'let', in the numerous cases of an adverbial locution immediately following these auxiliaries (Cp. Mätzner

II 50; Franz § 468). In a similar way, the omission of an infinitive such as 'do', 'have', may cause the defective auxiliaries 'will', 'can' to be connected with an objective case (Cp. Abbott § 329 and § 405; Franz § 450): *I will unto my pillow* (Wern. III 2). — *I will to the door* (ib. I 1). — *Sir, you will with me?* (Wern. I 1). — *Wilt thou along with them or me* (Sard. I 2). — *I must to my cabinet* (Mar. Fal. II). — *But I must after my young charge* (Def. II 1). — *I am not sleepy, yet I must to bed* (Wern. III 2). — *You and my mother must away to-night* (ib. III 1). — *But let us to our chamber* (ib. I). — *Come! let us to the islet's softest shade* (Isl. II 1). — *But let us to our story* (D. Juan III 96; V 39; VI 28). — *What would the slaves?* (Sard. I 2). — *Come hither, child, I would a word with you* (Mar. Fal. II 1). — *Would you aught else?* (Def. I 1). — *I'll nought to do with blood* (Wern. III.1). — *What would you more?* (Fosc. V). — *What wouldst thou with me?* (Cain III). — *What wouldst thou?* (Manf. I 1; II 2; II 4). — *What would my reverend guest?* (Manf. III 1). — *All I can I will* (Cors. II 14). — *All that a woman's weakness can* (Sard. III). — *Thence may draw the mind of man | Its golden sands, and learn what great conceptions can* (Childe IV 159*).

§ 4. Participial constructions.

A participle (or an adjective) often depends on a personal pronoun implied from a possessive pronoun (Cp. Abbott § 379; Franz § 506): *And thus, untaught in youth my heart to tame, | My springs of life were poisoned* (Childe III 7). — *Though fallen, alas, this vengeance yet is mine! (Curse).* — *Oh, many a night on this lone couch reclin'd, | My dreaming fear with storm hath winged the wind* (Cors. I 14). — *Sonless left long years ago, | His wrath made many a childless foe* (Siege 25). — *Cold to the great, contemptuous to the high, | The humble passed not his unheeding eye* (Lara II 18). — *Forgetful of the day, | 'T is his to chase the bounding roe* (Hours). — *It boots not that, together bred, | Our childish days were days of joy* (Misc.).

Likewise, a participle depending on the accusative case is of frequent occurrence; e. g. *The raven's beak | May peck unpierced each frozen cheek* (Maz. 12). — *However unworthy now to breathe, | He could not slay a thing so fair* (Pari. 7). — *It was not to repay me, long repaid before* (Mar. Fal. II 1). — *But they who saw him, did not see in vain, | And once beheld, would ask of him again* (Lara I 19). — *He is so changed, | His father rising from the grave again | Would pass him by unknown* (Wern. I 1). — *Awaking with a start, | The waters heave around me* (Childe III 1). — *They who watch o'er what they love while sleeping* (scil. while it is sleeping D. Juan II 196).

Sometimes a participle (or an adjective) is employed without any noun or pronoun. In such loose constructions, the context will suggest the noun on which the participle depends (See Abbott § 378). Suffice it to quote the following instances of such pendent participial clauses: *The purple Midnight veil'd that mystic meeting | With her most starry canopy, and seating | Thyself by thine adorer, what befell?* (Childe IV 118). — *She found | Don Juan almost famished and half drowned; | but being naked, she was shocked* (viz. he being naked D. Juan II, 129). — *What leagues are lost before the dawn of day, | Thus loitering pensive on the willing seas* (Childe II 20). — *Fly, fly! Being gone, 't will be | Less difficult to die* (Heaven III). — *You have no cause, being what I am; | But were I that you would have me thought, | You long ere now were past the sense of fear* (Fosc. II). — *Faithless to him, he gave the blow; | But true to me, I laid him low* (viz. She being faithless . . . | She being true . . . Giaour).

§ 5. Irregular agreement of subject and verb.

The verb is sometimes used in the singular, notwithstanding that the subject consists of several substantives united by 'and' or by no conjunction at all (Compare Mätzner II 158 ff.; Franz § 513): *Well speeds alike the banquet and the ball* (Lara I 20). — *A dying father's bitter curse, | A brother's death groan echoes there* (Hours). — *My hopes, my dreams, my heart was thine, | But these are now decayed* (Hours). — *Where a blue sky and glowing clime extends* (Childe III 13*). — *My name, and many an early friend's | Along the wall in lengthened line extends* (Hours*). — *All that Birth and Beauty throws | Around thee . . .* (Lam. 9*). — *The feast, the song, the revel here abounds* (Childe I 46*). — An instance of 'there is' preceding a plural noun occurs in 'The Blues': *There's five hundred people can tell you*. — The singular and plural forms of the verb stand together in Childe IV 81*: *The double night of Ages, and of her, | Night's daughter, Ignorance, hath wrapt and wrap | All round us*.

Reversely, we find the verb in the plural after several singular nouns connected by the disjunctive particles 'or', 'neither — nor', 'nor — nor' (See Mätzner II 161 ff.): *Nor dart nor lance avail* (Childe I 77*). — *Nor chase nor wave my boy delay* (Hours*). — *Nor time nor place nor art have moved it* (Hours). — *But this, time — hope — nor even thy strength allow* (Cora. II 14*). — *Nor wine nor lust were of his weaknesses* (Vision 39). — *Nor hope nor memory yield their aid* (Hours).

'Each', 'everybody' are sometimes used as plural pronouns (cf. Koch II § 70): *Each have to honour thee and to obey* (Morg. 12). — *Alas! too like in confidence are each!* (Lara I 24). — *Each in their turn like Banquo's monarchs stalk* (D. Juan I 2). — Here, too, as well as in the following instance, the use of the plural, though grammatically incorrect, is justifiable by the sense of the sentence, the poet regarding the meaning rather than the form: *A lady with her daughters and her nieces | Shine like a guinea and seven shilling-pieces* (D. Juan VI 26; III 60).

Similar sense-constructions are to be found in the two following passages, where the verb is used in the plural form after 'all', as if 'all things' had preceded: *All that expands the spirit, yet appals, | Gather around these summits* (Childe III 62). — *But in his delicate form . . . are exprest | All that ideal beauty ever bless'd | The mind with in its most unearthly mood* (Childe IV 162).

Compare Koch II § 72; Mätzner II 160; Franz § 516.

§ 6. Irregularities concerning the objects of some verbs.

There are not a few instances of verbs governing a case different from modern usage. Thus, the dative-preposition 'to' is sometimes omitted after verbs where we must not drop it, or employed where we now generally leave it out. — Examples are: *Each tale I told to thee* (Misc.). — *Thou wilt pardon to a son of Earth* (Manf. II 2). — *We must not quarrel for a blot or two, | But pardon equally to books or men* (Hints). — *The chief and his retreating train | Join to those within the fane* (Siege 28). — *They did teach to him the magic of their mysteries* (Misc.). — *Too happy to escape to death* (Fosc. I 1). — *Now, by thy God, say me no villany* (Morg. 42). — *Relate me some, to while away our watch* (Manf. III 3). — *I know him not, but me it seems* (Lara II 3).

To remember may be used for '*to remind*'; e. g. Misc. (Epistle to Augusta): *Trees, flowers, and brooks | Which do remember me of where I dwell.*

'*To partake*' is generally followed by the accusative instead of the preposition '*of*': *Men who partook all passions* (D. Juan IV 107). — *Dread'st thou not to partake their coming doom?* (Heaven III). — *Thou and Adah shall partake our lot* (ibid.). — *All partake earth without dispute* (Isl. I 10).

The verb '*enter*', though used in its local (not figurative) sense, is sometimes followed by the preposition '*in*', where we should now make use of the mere accusative: *He entered in the house* (D. Juan III 51). — *Who once enters in a tyrant's hall* (Proph. 3). — *Whoso entereth within this town* (Childe I 17). — Reversely, B. drops the '*in*' after the verb '*believe*': *He Christ believes, as Christian must be rated* (Morg. 56).

§ 7. The periphrastic '*do*'.

When the present and past tenses occur in interrogative sentences or in connection with the negative not, B. usually dispenses with the periphrastic verb '*do*'. The same omission of '*do*' is to be found in the case of the imperative mood being connected with the negative '*not*'. On the other hand, he inserts '*do*' in affirmative sentences as a mere expletive, without any purpose of emphasis (Mätzner II 57; Abbott § 305 f.; Franz § 441 ff.).

a) Interrogative sentences. *Ask'st thou the difference?* (Curse). — *Think'st thou I saw thy beauteous eyes?* (Hours). — *What mean you?* (Wern. III 4; Sard. I 2; Mar. Fal. IV 1). — *What say'st thou?* (Wern. V 1; Fosc. IV 1). — *What means my good lord?* (Wern. V 2). — *Why pauses it?* (Mar. Fal. IV 2). — *Whence comest thou?* (Cors. II 4). — *How name ye yon lone Caloyer?* (Giaour). — *And wish you this?* (Fosc. IV 1). — *Know you, Lady, to whom you speak?* (ib. V). — *How feel you?* (Fosc. I 1). — *What seek you?* (ib.). — *Where go you, sirrah?* (ib. IV).

b) Negative sentences. *So that it the hour exceeds not* (Sard. II). — *Stir me not with questions!* (Mar. Fal. V). — *But fear not* (Sard. II 1). — *Take him not!* (ib.). — *I like it not* (ib.). — *Although it not much mattered* (D. Juan II 160). — *I understand you not* (Wern. II 1). — *Juan knew it not* (D. Juan II 135 *). — *I envy not his varied joys* (Giaour). — *They not spoke at all* (D. Juan V 90). — *He saw not, he knew not* (Siege 21). — *I speak not, I trace not, I breathe not thy name* (Hours). — *I meant not to pry into your secret* (Wern. IV). — *Nor know I* (Cors. I 13). — *She saw not, felt not this* (Cors. III 3). — *Ne'er seasons he with mirth their jovial mess* (Cors. I 2). — *I seek not to restrain thy rage* (ib. III 5). — *As he interrupted not* (D. Juan II 161).

c) Sentences both negative and interrogative. *Why makes he it not?* (Wern. IV 1). — *Teems not each ditty with the glorious tale?* (Childe I 36). — *Heard you not those hoofs?* (ib. I 38). — *Appear'st thou not to Paris?* (ib. IV 51). — *Why went you not forth?* (Sard. III 1). — *Wherefore plucked ye not the tree of life?* (Cain I 1). — *Repent'st thou not?* (Vision 83). — *Seest thou not a lonely tomb?* (Hours). — *Think you not so?* (Fosc. II 1). — *Dread'st thou not?* (Heaven III). — *Know you not the council?* (Mar. Fal. III 2).

d) Affirmative sentences. *Thou best dost know the innocence of him* (Wern. V 1). — *The stars did wander darkling* (Misc.). — *Thou who didst grudge him* (Childe III 35; IV 132). — *Old man, I do respect thine order* (Manf. III 1). — *Even those who do despair above* (ib.). — *Mortals on earth who do become old* (ib.). — *God who for ye did atone on the cross* (Morg. 43). — *And*

they did live by watchfires (Misc.). — *The rest thou dost already know* (Giaour). — *What are they who do avouch these things?* (Manf. III 1). — *The vassals who do look on thee* (ib.). — *Thou dost rise and shine and set in glory* (Manf. III 2). — *And thou didst shine upon all this* (ib. III 3).

II. The Pronoun.

§ 8. Confusion between the nominative and accusative cases.

In colloquial and vulgar English, we may find to this day the nominative of personal pronouns to be often ungrammatically replaced by the accusative, especially after the auxiliary 'be' and after the conjunctions 'as', 'but', 'than', which are then used with a quasi-prepositional force (Cp. Abbott § 210; 213; Koch II § 314; Schmidt § 258; 265; Storm 674 ff.; Mätzner I 313; Franz § 133 ff.). This incorrectness occurs also in Byron

a) after 'be': *And that was thee!* (Lam. 6*). — *Something which is not us* (Fosc. II). — *Being a sort of moral me* (D. Juan XI 58). — *'T was him she grasped* (Isl. III 8). Here, the accusative 'him' may have been caused by attraction to the omitted relative pronoun 'whom' (See Abbott § 208).

b) after 'as': *Goodly sons grew by his side, | But none so goodly and so brave | As him who withered in the grave* (Pari. 20).

c) after 'than', the accusative is now regarded as correct only in the case of being a relative pronoun, as in D. Juan IV 52, or in Sard. II: *Two subjects than whom none | Have been more zealous.* — But B. extends this use of the accusative also to the personal pronouns: *Those who have greater need of it than me* (Wern. II 2). — *was more or less than mortal and than me* (Lam. 8*). — *He who creates all beauty will lose more | Than me in seeing perish such a work* (Cain II 2). — *None can less have said than thee* (Maz. 4). — *Hock itself be less esteemed than thee* (Waltz*). — *Who better than her knew what she meant* (D. Juan II 136). — *Mountain-tops more heavenly white than her* (ib. IV 76*). — *Giants have much stouter hearts than us* (Morg. 29). — *He seems mightier far than them* (Cain I 1). — *Higher things than ye are slaves, and higher | Than them or ye would be so* (ib.).

d) after 'but' (cp. Mätzner II 499 ff.; Schmidt § 452, 1): *So nobody arrived on shore but him* (D. Juan II 106*).

Reversely, we sometimes find the nominative where we now use the accusative.

a) A most curious instance of this kind is in Cain II 2: *Let He who made thee answer that!* — Moon (The Dean's English, p. 211) observes on this occasion: 'Because B. wrote: *Let he who made thee answer that!*, it does not follow that we are to use the nominative case of the pronoun with the imperative of the third person. All that it shows is that B. was not correct in his grammar' (Comp. Storm p. 678).

b) The words 'since', 'save', 'like', which are now joined with the accusative, are sometimes followed by the nominative case: *Since he, miscalled the Morning-Star, | Nor man nor fiend hath fallen so far* (Misc., Ode to Napoleon). — *Unless, like he of Babylon, | All*

sense is with thy sceptre gone (ib.). — *Who shall weep save I?* (Heaven III). — *Few can, save he and I* (Wern. II 1). — *None save thou and thine* (Siege 21). — *Nothing save the waves and I* (D. Juan III 86*).

c) The pronoun 'ye' is very common in B. Though being originally the nominative case, it is used indiscriminately for the nominative and accusative cases (See Mätzner I 311; Franz § 142): *Take heed, ye Freethinkers, I charge ye* (Bep. 3). — *There is enough to load ye, though ye be many* (Sard. V). — *Sanguinetto tells ye* (Childe IV 65). — *But where of ye, O tempests, is the goal? | Are ye like those within the human breast?* (Childe III 96). — *Ye smile! I see ye, ye profane ones* (Misc.). — In the second, third, and fourth cantos of 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage', the form 'you' occurs only three times, the archaic and poetical 'ye' being preferred everywhere else (Compare Mommsen's edition of the poem, IV 184, Note).

§ 9. Omission of a personal pronoun.

a) The pronoun 'thou' is often omitted in questions after an auxiliary ending with the second person singular inflection (See Abbott § 241; Mätzner II 30; Franz § 172.): *Hast ever had the gout?* (D. Juan XV 72). — *Hast ever seen them?* (Sard. I 2). — *Art sure of that?* (Sard. II 1; III 1; Mar. Fal. IV 1). — *What dost mean?* (Manf. III 4; Sard. I 2; Cain II 1). — *Where dost go?* (Morg. 34). — *Why dost not strike?* (Def. II 2; D. Juan XIV 53). — *Dost hear?* (Cors. II 4). — *Wilt never be serious?* (Def. I 1). — *But what wouldst have?* (Sard. I 2). — *Wilt share it?* (Wern. I 1). — *Wouldst question whence?* (Bride II 15). — *Wouldst have it present?* (Cain II 2). — *Wouldst have me suspect my own acquaintances?* (Wern. II 2).

b) The accusative forms of the personal pronouns are often left out after transitive verbs, provided that the ellipsis can be supplied from the context. In most of these cases, the verb is the word which rhymes. — Examples are: *There lies a white capote, | But where is he who wore?* (Bride II 26*). — *That name shall hallow the ignoble shore, | A talisman to all save him who bore.* (Age 4*). — *Accursed be the book and he who wrote* (Misc. *). — *His look | Resumed the calmness which before forsook* (Cors. II 4*). — *But few that saw so calmly gazed around* (ib. II 8). — *Then let Life go to him who gave!* (Giaour*). — *Dark the crime and just the law, | Yet they shudder'd as they saw* (Pari. 16*). — *His head droop'd o'er | The weak yet still untiring knee that bore* (Lara II 20*).

§ 10. He, she, used for man, woman, or male, female.

The pronouns 'he', 'she' are sometimes used instead of a substantive, such as 'man', 'woman', or they are to supplant the adjectives 'male', 'female', particularly in jest or derision (Cp. Abbott § 224; Koch I § 85; Mätzner I 269): *A headlong, headstrong, downright she!* (D. Juan VI 3*). — *A year ago, you swore, fond she . . .* (Misc.). — *'T is, as his heart foreboded, that fair she* (Cors. III 8). — *Where yet my boys are and that fatal she, their mother* (Proph. I). — *Jerusalem which the Almighty He | Wept over* (Proph. I*). — *As far among the foe as any he | Who hears me* (Mar. Fal. III 2). — *The real sufferings of their she-condition* (D. Juan XIV 24). — *Certain she-men* (ib. XIV 31). — *The she-king, that less than woman* (Sard.). — *The pardoned slave of She-Sardanapalus.* — *Omphale's she-garb* (ib. II). — *Their she-parades* (D. Juan VI 30).

When connected with a prepositional phrase, the personal pronoun is sometimes used for a substantive or a determinative pronoun (Compare Abbott § 245; Mätzner III 339). *He of Babylon* (Ode to Napoleon). — *Such as he of Naples wears* (Misc.). — *My life was saved by Thee from Heaven* (Morg. 36). — *To them of ready cash bereft | what hope remains?* (D. Juan XIII 45). — *He of the hundred tales of Love* (Childe IV 56). — *A kind of bastard Cæsar following him of old* (ib. IV 90). — *He of the breast which fain no more would feel* (ib. III 8). — *And art thou he of Lodi's Bridge, | Marengo's field, and Wagram's ridge?* (Misc.).

Similarly, the personal pronoun is often used pleonastically, pointing at a following substantive. This emphatic anticipation of the substantive may be illustrated by the following passages: *I traced the path of him, | The Roman friend of Rome's least mortal mind, | The friend of Tully* (Childe IV 44*). — *This must he feel, the true-born son of Greece* (ib. II 83). — Compare also: *Angelo's, Alfieri's bones, and his, | The starry Galileo* (ib. IV 54*). — *But where is he, the Pilgrim of my song?* (ib. II 164). — *The double Night of Ages, and of her, | Night's Daughter, Ignorance, hath wrapt* (ib. IV 81*). — *'T is where she, the queen of Denmark, | For Ophelia brought flowers to the grave* (D. Juan II 17).

§ 11. The personal pronoun with the imperative mood.

The second person of the imperative is often quite unemphatically accompanied by the pronoun 'thou', 'you' or 'ye', only to complete the line (Cp. Abbott § 234; Schmidt § 330; Franz § 492): *Remember thou that dangerous hour* (Misc.). — *Abbot, be thou of good cheer!* (Morg. 56). — *Delay not thou* (Bride I 14). — *Pour me the poison; fear not thou* (Misc.). — *Oh mark you yon pair!* (Hours). — *Then go you with God's benison* (Morg. 30).

Instead of forming the first person plural of the imperative by means of the periphrastic verb 'let', B. often has the subjunctive mood followed by the pronoun 'we' (See Schmidt § 328, 1): *Mount we our clouds!* (Manf. II 3). — *Return we to our story!* (D. Juan I 134). — *Pass we the long unvarying course* (Childe II 28). — *Return we to Don Juan* (D. Juan II 167). — *Pursue we on his track the mutineer* (Isl. I 10). —

§ 12. The possessive pronoun.

The forms 'mine', 'thine' are extremely common as pronominal adjectives before words beginning with a vowel or an 'h' (Cp. Abbott 237; Mätzner I 314; Franz § 194). —

The possessive pronoun is generally omitted when preceded by a compound pronoun ending in -self; e. g. *Which I hold | In fief perpetual to myself and heirs* (Mar. Fal. V 1). — *If e'er myself or sire have thought | To grace thine altars* (Hours). (We have the reverse order in D. Juan VII 65: *My friend and self would know.*) — *(She) resolved to make | The noblest efforts for herself and mate* (D. Juan I 75). — *Save yourself and friends* (Bep. 59). — *A fair-hair'd scalp, besmear'd with blood and weeds | Yet reeked, the remnant of himself and deeds* (Isl. IV 2). — *My son, who showed himself and father's safety in one day* (Wern. II 1). — *A storm, | Such as himself might fear and foes would form* (Lara II 7). — *He acquitted both himself and horse* (D. Juan XIV 38).

Corresponding to the Latin phrase 'meum est', 'tuum est' &c., B. employs 'it is mine', 'it is thine' &c. as meaning: 'it is a duty, a task of mine': *And whether for good, or whether for*

ill, | *It is not mine to say* (D. Juan XVI 40, 3). — *Through many a clime, 't is mine to go* (Childe I 84, 8). — *But 't is not mine to tell their tale of grief* (Isl. I 9). — *'T was thine to break the bonds of loving* (Hours). — *Forgetful of the day, | 'T is his to chase the bounding roe* (ib.) — *'T is ours to bear, not judge, the dead* (Isl. IV 12). — *But what beyond, 't is not ours to pronounce* (Wern. IV 1). — Cp. Wern. V 1: *But is it of my father, to hear further?*

When a genitive case is connected with a possessive pronoun, B. shows a great predilection for placing the latter before the noun on which the genitive depends. The definitive article is of course dropped then. Thus, he says D. Juan VI 72: *'Her cause of care'* instead of *'The cause of her care'*, comprehending *'cause of care'* as one inseparable compound noun (Cp. Abbott § 423). — Other examples are: *Forgive my feebleness of arm* (Def. II 2). — *His change of form appall'd the sight* (Cors. II 4). — *When Ocean is Earth's grave, The Leviathan shall wonder at his boundlessness of realm* (Heaven II). — *The slave would soothe his gloom of mind* (Cors. III 5). — *Why did I doubt their quickness of career?* (ib. II 4). — *His might of mind* (ib. I 16). — *In thy leprosy of mind* (Misc.). — *Thy pride of heart* (Bride II 27). — *We now behold our friend of youth* (Childe IV 175). — *Swords have hilts | By which their power of mischief is increased* (D. Juan XII 56). — *He died before my day of Sextonship* (Misc.). — *There was a something in his turn of limb* (D. Juan IX 47). — *His days of passion had consumed themselves to dust* (Childe III 59).

§ 13. The reflexive pronoun.

B. does not seldom use *'him', 'her', 'them', 'me'* &c. instead of *'himself', 'herself', 'themselves'* &c. (See Abbott § 223; Koch II § 315; Mätzner II 67; Schmidt § 274; Franz § 173): *I will disarm me* (Morg. 33). — *I could link me* (Sard. I 2). — *I've taught me other tongues* (Childe IV 8). — *Must I restrain me?* (D. Juan VII 6). — *I offer me to you* (Mar. Fal. III 2). — *Thou wilt bless thee* (Giaour). — *Thou dost forget thee* (Sard. I 2). — *Lovely dame, bethink thee!* (Cors. III 5). — *Yield thee, Minotti!* (Siege 27). — *Calm thee, Bertram* (Mar. Fal. III 2). — *He suddenly betook him* (Morg. 37). — *He could not loose him* (Siege 21). — *Raising him, . . . he saw* (Lara II 21). — *A slave bethought her of a harp* (D. Juan IV 65). — *She thought it prudent to connect her* (Bep. 29*). — *Had she roused her* (Pari. 7). — *We should suppose us quite in Heaven* (D. Juan XVI 49). — *We stand . . . and recommend us* (Morg. 77). — *I pray you, calm you!* (Fosc. III 1). — *Others . . . cast them down* (Darkness). — *War-hounds rouse them from their lair* (Childe I 40). — *Who leave the throne of God, | To take them wives* (Heaven III).

A reflexive pronoun is often employed in the form of a simple personal pronoun, where we should now put no pronoun at all. This is especially the case with intransitive and a few transitive verbs originally governing a reflexive dative in Old English. Almost all these verbs denote a rest or motion. Some verbs of French origin have adopted the same construction (See Mätzner II 69ff.; Abbott § 20; Storm 689; Franz § 474): *He sate him down at a pillar's base* (Siege 19). — *He sate him down and seized a pen* (Dream III; Maz. III; Cors. II 4). — Compare Lam. 6: *I did lay me down for I lay down*. — *He shall rest him on his pilgrimage* (Childe I 28). — *Rest ye at 'Our Lady's House of Woe'* (ib. I 20). — *He could not rest, | But walked him forth along the sand* (Siege 13). — *Haste thee to thy sullen isle* (Misc.) — *I will hie me to gather the*

retainers (Mar. Fal. III 2). — *Alp turned him* (Siege 17; Cors. III 17). — *Then turn thee!* (Misc.). — *I'll hie me to its haunts* (Misc.). — *Mount ye, spur ye, skirr the plain* (Siege 22). — *A dame repents her of her oath* (D. Juan V 142). — *And joy thee in the life I give* (Pari. 12).

Besides these, we may still quote the following examples of such verbs as differ from modern usage with regard to the reflexive pronoun: *I do remember me that in my youth | I stood within the Coliseum's wall* (Manf. III 4). — *Rome imperial bows her to the storm* (Childe IV 46). — *Whose sons must bow them* (Misc.). — *He bends him slightly* (Cors. I 7). — *Sporting dolphins bend them* (ib. III 18). — *Prepare thee to reply* (Cors. II 4). — *. . . who had not moved him* (Morg. 32). — *Childe Harold basked him in the noontide-sun* (Childe I 4). — *Son of the morning, rise! Approach you here!* (ib. II 3). — But in the last-mentioned passage, the 'you' may also be explained as an emphatic nominative joined with the imperative mood (See above § 11). — The reflexive pronoun is omitted in Manf. I 1: *Bethink! ere thou dismiss us!*

Where we are now accustomed to add the pronouns '*myself*', '*thysel*' &c., or make use of the adverb '*even*', in order to identify, or lay a particular stress upon, a thing or person, B. almost always employs the possessive case of the noun depending on the simple '*self*'. (See Abbott § 20). Thus, we read: *The huntsman's self relented to a grin* (D. Juan XIV 34). — *The mansion's self was vast* (ib. XIII 66). — *The sultan's self shan't carry me* (ib. V 84). — *Science's self destroyed her favourite son* (Bards). — *Till Glory's self is twilight* (Childe IV 165). — *Even Satan's self with thee might dread to dwell* (Bards). — *Nature's self would fail* (Childe IV 49). — *Achilles' self was not more grim* (D. Juan VII 14). — *Even Petrarcha's self* (ib. V 1). — *Not Envy's self a flaw discovers* (ib. I 16). — *The Fakir's self will wait* (Giaour). — *Thou must forgive, though Allah's self detest* (Cors. III 4). — *Yes, 't was Minerva's self* (Curse).

§ 14. The relative pronoun.

The following archaic or incorrect forms of the relative pronoun are found in Byron (See Mätzner I 326; Abbott § 270; Franz § 201 ff.; Storm 704f.): '*the which*', '*that*' instead of '*what*' or '*he who*', '*whoso*' for '*whosoever*', '*which*' for '*who*': *It was a foolish quest, | The which to gain and keep, he sacrificed all rest* (Childe III 76). — *And there they found | No matter, what — It was not that they sought* (D. Juan I 144). — *You have no cause, being what I am; but were I | That you would have me thought, you long ere now | Were past the sense of fear* (Fosc. II). — *But strove to stand and gaze, but reel'd and fell, | Scarce breathing more than that he loved so well* (Lara II 21). — *Whoso entereth within this town* (Childe I 17). — *Whoso findeth him, shall slay him* (Cain III). — *The beggar which his grandsire was* (Bards). — *Me no more | The charms of maid, wife, and still less of widow | Can make the fool of which they made before* (D. Juan I 216).

The relative '*which*' is not seldom employed instead of '*that*' after '*all*', '*everything*', '*nothing*': *This is much, and all which will not pass away* (Childe III 35). — *She was all which poor Ignorance allows* (D. Juan II 190). — *Nothing which I have to say* (Fosc. V). — *Everything which could bring compensation* (Wern. I 1). — *All is dubious which man may attain* (D. Juan IX 17). — *Pain was mixed in all which was served up to him* (Dream VIII). — *When all of genius which can perish, dies* (Misc.). — *All which seems to him, | To them too must appear well done* (Morg. 52). — *All which rolls around drinks life* (Mar. Fal. II 1). — *All which fondest fancy paints* (Prop.).

B. very often leaves out the nominative of a relative pronoun. This omission may still be found in modern prose, when the principal sentence begins with '*here is*', '*there is*' (See Schmidt § 295, 4; Abbott § 244; Franz § 215): *At her door | Arose a clatter || might awake the dead* (D. Juan I 136). — *who never quits the breast || no meaner passions shares* (Childe II 61). — *So that they || uttered the word Liberty | Found George the Third their first opponent* (Vision 45). — *There is a spot || should not be pass'd in vain* (Childe III 63). — *This is all || remains of thee* (Giaour). — *It is the wind || those branches stirs* (Maz. 17). — *Who is he || should try so much?* (Sard. I 2). — *Was it the wind || through some hollow stone, | Sent that soft and tender moan?* (Siege 21).

The antecedent of the relative '*who*' often is a possessive pronoun. This can easily be understood from the forms '*his*', '*her*', '*mine*' &c. being originally the genitive cases of '*he*', '*she*', '*I*' &c. (See Abbott § 218; Schmidt § 293). — *My son! Mine! who have ever | Abhorr'd mystery and blood!* (Wern. V 1). — *Hard is his heart whom charms may not enslave* (Childe II 16). — *Whose hand trembled in his who slew her brother* (Def. I 1; Proph. III). — *His life who gave thee thine* (Bride II 21). — *This dark heart is vainly craving | Fors hers who soars alone above* (Mel. 19). — *By exchanging my own life | For hers who could alone have made mine happy* (Heaven III). — *Rome became his and all theirs who heir'd his very name* (Def. I 1). — *No tongues can tell their names who rear'd it* (D. Juan V 59). — *In their thoughts who praise in Heaven the Lord* (Morg. 51).

The antecedent of a relative clause, when being the third person of the personal pronoun, is frequently omitted (See Abbott § 251): *Whom the gods love die young* (D. Juan IV 12). — *Whom nature guides, so writes that every dunce | Enraptured thinks to do the same at once* (Hints). — *Who nibble, scribble, quibble, he | Quiets at once* (D. Juan XVI 5). — *Delighting to deprave | Who track the steps of glory to the grave* (Misc.). — *Who sent thee here, requires thee here* (Manf. II 4). — *Should there be to whom the fatal light | Of failing wisdom yields a base delight?* (Misc.). — *Who loves raves* (Childe IV 123). — *And here, whom Hope beguiling bids to seek | Ease for his breast and colour for his cheek, | Still steals a moment from Ausonia's sky* (Misc.). — *And whomsoe'er along the path you meet, | Bears in his cap the badge of crimson hue* (Childe I 50).

A few other inaccuracies occurring in relational constructions may be illustrated by the following examples: *For those whom favour or whom fortune swells | And cannot find a bill's small items costly* (D. Juan XI 31). — *There is a face whose blushes tell | Affliction's tale upon the cheek, | But, pallid at one fond farewell, | Proclaims more love than words can speak* (Misc.). — *Adieu to Peter — whom no fault's in, | But could not teach a colonel waltzing* (Misc.). — *He wrote his polar melody, | Which few will sing, I trust, but none forget it* (D. Juan VIII 135*). — *Hibernian Strangford! | Whose plaintive strain each love-sick Miss admires | And o'er harmonious fustian half expires* (Bards). — *Such were the thoughts that outlaw must sustain | And govern pangs surpassing mortal pain* (Cors. III 6).

Some complicate relational constructions seem to have been borrowed from Latin. (For such Latinisms now considered as obsolete, see Schmidt § 297; Franz § 214): *The passions | Have pierced his heart, and in this consequence | Made him a being which I, who pity not, | Yet pardon those who pity* (Manf. II 4). — *Oft have I dreamed of thee, whose glorious name | Who knows not, knows not man's divinest lore* (Childe I 61). — *The Chaldee's God, which when I gaze upon, | I grow almost a convert to your Baal* (Sard. V 1). — *There is a dungeon, in whose dim drear light |*

What do I gaze on? (Childe IV 148). — *The thunder-clouds close o'er it; which when rent, | The earth is cover'd thick with other clay* (ib. III 28). — *Which maxim when he heard repeated, | Juan with a frown drew himself up* (D. Juan V 102). — *Her home is in the rarely trodden wild, | Where if men seek her not, forgive them!* (D. Juan VIII 62). — *Sunrise and sunset form the haunted epoch | Of sorrow and of love; which they who mark not, | Know not the realms where those twin genii | (Who chasten and who purify our hearts, | So that we would not change their sweet rebukes | For all the boisterous joys that ever shook | The air with clamour) build the palaces | Where their fond votaries repose and breathe | Briefly* (Sard. III).

III. Adjectives and Adverbs.

§ 15. Adjectives are frequently used adverbially (See Abbott § 1; Storm 727 ff.; Franz § 91—99; § 225 ff.). — Thus, the adverbial ending '-ly' is dropped in the following passages: *Julia instant to her closet flew* (D. Juan I 182). — *Juan, instant guide us to our chief* (Cors. I 6; Lara II 24). — *He spake exceeding well of laws* (Misc.). — *Sometimes ladies hit exceeding hard* (D. Juan I 21; 5; 82; VIII 109 etc.). — *Her sheltering banners which incessant | Flew between Earth and the unholy Crescent* (Misc.*). — *Whose rays shone ever trembling, but incessant* (D. Juan III 77*). — *Swift he seized his slender bow* (Hours). — *Lays of minstrels whine mournful to the blast* (Bards). — *That grasp so mortal cold* (Siege 21). — *Sudden the stranger chief arose* (Hours). — *Why sudden droops that plumed crest?* (Lara II 15; I 23; II 6; Childe I 76). — *His thoughts on love and hate alternate dwell* (Cors. III 5). — *And mass and revel were alternate seen* (Childe I 29). — *A wavering spirit may be easier wrecked* (D. Juan XIV 85). — *And fiercer shook his angry falchion* (Lara II 4). — *Indifferent well* (Wern. II 1). — *Every season smiles benignant o'er those blessed isles* (Giaour). — *My jailor's face shows wondrous fair* (Cors. II 13).

Of extremely frequent occurrence are the forms 'late' instead of 'lately', 'sore' instead of 'sorely', 'scarce' instead of 'scarcely'. *Can this be he triumphant late she saw?* (Cors. II 8). — *Himself as rough and scarce less bold* (Maz. 3). — *Long persecuted sore the faith of Christ* (Morg. 58). — *Sore given to revel and ungodly glee* (Childe I 2).

In the sense of 'to kill', 'to be dead', B. likes to avail himself of the phrases 'to lay low', 'to lie low', 'to be low', or, though not quite so often, 'to lay lowly', 'to lie lowly'; e. g. *She thought that Oscar low was laid* (Hours). — *Wherefore art thou lowly laid?* (Misc.). — *I will not ask where thou liest low* (ib.). — *Thousands lie lowly* (Manf. II 3*). — *And wilt thou weep when I am low?* (Misc.).

Sometimes the full and shortened forms of the adverb occur side by side (See Abbott § 397): *Twilight's hour came sad and softly* (Isl. II 17). — *The coldness of her eye | Starts from the day abrupt and fearfully* (Cors. III 9). — *To reply clearly and full* (Cors. II 4). — *Sullen it plunged and slowly sunk* (Giaour).

On the other hand, we sometimes find the adverb where we should put the adjective, for instance after the intransitive verbs 'look' and 'show'. *It glides along the water looking blackly* (Rep. 19*). — *Confinement too must make them look quite palely* (ib. 71*). But: *His blushes make them look a little pale* (ib. 82*). — *Hut and palace show like filthily* (Childe

I 17). — But: *My jailor's face shows wondrous fair* (Cors. II 13*). — As to the verb 'show' being used synonymously with the intransitive 'look', see Abbott § 293.

§ 16. Adjective used as a singular noun.

There are a few instances of an adjective being used as a singular noun, though preceded by the definite article (Comp. Abbott § 5; Franz § 73): *Vainly wert thou wed, | The husband of a year! The father of the dead!* (Childe IV 169). — *Cain, get thee forth and leave the dead to me* (Cain III 1). — *Thus, sweetly drooping [he] bends his lovely head, | And lingering beauty hovers round the dead* (Hours, Nisus and Euryalus*). — *Come, drink remembrance of the dead!* (viz. thy dead brother Hours, Oscar of Alva*). — *'Tis thus the mighty falls* (Childe IV 107).

§ 17. On the formation of the degrees of comparison.

B. often makes use of the comparative inflection '-er' and the superlative inflection '-est' with such adjectives as would now usually form the degrees of comparison by means of 'more', 'most' (Compare Abbott § 7—9; Storm 682ff., 778; Franz § 62ff.; Koch I p. 450; Mätzner I 290f.; Schmidt § 126): *A slipperier step* (Sard. II 1). — *stupider* (D. Juan XI 82*, R. w. Jupiter). — *honester* (ib. III 14; Fosc. III 1). — *slenderer* (D. Juan VI 47). — *tenderer* (Siege 20; Childe III 53). — *shallower* (Childe IV 67). — *mellower* (Misc. Ode on Venice). — *The heavenliest hour* (D. Juan III 101). — *The rascaliest* (Misc. The Irish Beggar). — *The awfulest sound* (Mar. Fal. IV 2). — *Thou damned'st quarantine!* (Misc.). — *The damndest part* (D. Juan IX 70). — *Morgante's savagest by far* (Morg. 26).

The superlative 'the latest' is frequently used in the sense of 'the last' (Mätzner I 292): *Lonely be my latest hour* (Misc.). — *Then take my latest look* (Manfr. III 2). — *My latest dream* (Maz. 18). — *Then turn we to her latest tribune's name* (Childe IV 114).

§ 18. Archaic are the forms 'moe', 'nathless', 'ne'.

If he that rhymeth now, may scribble moe (Childe I 93*). Cp. Shakspeare, *Much Ado*, 2. 3. 65: *'Sing no more ditties, sing no moe'*.

He stood like Atlas, with a world of words | About his ears; and nathless would not bend (D. Juan V 104).

As regards the negative 'ne', B. employs it in the sense of 'not', 'no', or 'nor', but only in Childe I/II. *Who ne in virtue's ways did take delight* (Childe I 2). — *Ne personage of high or mean degree* (ib. I 17). — *Ne barrier wall, ne river deep and wide* (ib. I 32). — *Ne horrid crags nor mountains dark* (ib. I 32). — *Ne vacant space for lated wight is found* (ib. I 72). — *Ne city's towers pollute the lovely view* (ib. II 52). — In Shakspeare, the negative 'ne' occurs only twice (in the sense of 'nor'), whereas the word 'nathless' is not to be found in his works (Cp. Franz § 254).

IV. The Article.

§ 19. Sometimes, a noun beginning with 'u', 'eu', 'h' is preceded by the form 'an' of the indefinite article, where we now generally use the shorter form 'a' (Compare Mätzner I 339; Schmidt § 103, 2): *An universal cough* (Vision 93; ib. 60). — *an union* (Sard. II 1; Mar. Fal. II 1). — *an uniform* (D. Juan VII 84; I 11; XII 88). — *an unity* (Cain II 2). — *an usual sight* (Age 5). — *I'd rather be an unit | Of an united and imperial 'Ten'* (Fosc. I 1). — *An eulogy* (Age 13). — *an European face* (Isl. I 2). — *an hateful and unsightly mole-hill* (Def. I 1). — *an hypocrite* (Cain III 1). — *an hospital* (D. Juan XII 10). — *an host* (ib. II 177).

§ 20. Omission of the indefinite article.

The indefinite article is frequently left out before a class-name denoting a nation, religion, profession, or quality. This is especially the case after the conjunction 'as' (Abbott § 82 f.; Schmidt § 233 ff.): *Not for that he is king* (Sard. III 1). — *I am soldier* (ib. II 1). — *I deem him sailor or philosopher* (Isl. II 19). — *The face of Mussulman not oft betrays | The mind within* (Bride I 2). — *Though pierc'd like pard by hunter's steel* (Giaour). — *A mournful sound like crying babe* (Siege 33). — *The shadows of the rocks advancing | Start on the fisher's eye like boat | Of Island-Pirate or Minote* (Giaour). — *No more must slave to despote say* (Bride I 2). — *He wished to stay as servant* (Morg. 30). — *To serve as footboy* (ib.). — *He as Christian must be rated* (ib. 56). — *As prince, I never would change* (Fosc. II). — *Remain as spy upon us* (ib. III). — *As stranger I preserved him* (Wern. V 1). — *Tedious as prelate's homily* (Hints). — *As preacher* (Misc.). — *More lone than Eremite's sad cell* (Childe I 4). — *He who once enters in a tyrant's hall | As guest, is slave* (Proph. III). — *As boy, I thought myself a clever fellow* (D. Juan IV 3). — *As sovereign, I appeal unto my subjects* (Mar. Fal. I 2). — *... take his choice as brother or as victim* (ib. III 2).

Reversely, we should not insert the indefinite article after 'turn', as B. does in Wern. IV: *You bid me turn a chamberer.*

Nouns qualified by an attributive locution are likewise used without the indefinite article (Comp. Mätzner III 217): *These shrink away from spectre more accursed than they* (Giaour). — *Nor these will rash intruder climb* (Bride I 14). — *There can be no farewell to scene like thine* (Childe III 60). — *Like him she saw upon the block | With heart that shared the headman's shock* (Pari. 19). — *Oh dome! displeasing unto British eye* (Childe I 24). — *Shall it ever be said by British tongue?* (ib. II 13). — *Beneath the scourge of Turkish hand* (ib. II 74). — *The softest serenade played | At midnight to Italian maid* (Siege 7). — *And curtsying off, as curtsies country-dame, | Retired* (D. Juan XVI 101). — *One person seemed to stare | With pertinacity that's rather rare* (Bep. 69).

B. often omits the indefinite article in the phrases 'at a distance', 'it is a pity', 'a long time': *Some splitters yet glitter'd, but at distance* (Isl. IV 12). — *Rising at distance o'er the blue Lagoon* (Mar. Fal. I; Wern. III 3). — *That were pity!* (Def. I 1). — *It is pity* (D. Juan I 133; IV 52; V 155; XIII 51). — *Which he long time had for himself maintained* (Morg. 67).

About fifteen times, the indefinite article is left out before '*thousand*', but never before '*hundred*' (See Franz § 85): *Thousand sleepers strew'd the sand* (Siege 13). — *More than thousand homilies* (Childe II 4). — *Thousand splendid dinners* (D. Juan XII 66). — *Thousand thoughts* (Cors. III 22). — For other examples, see Siege 14; Childe I 21; D. Juan XIII 62; Bride II 28. — Note especially: *I fain must stray | Alone, though thousand pilgrims fill the way, | While these a thousand kindred wreaths entwine* (Hours, Childish Recollections).

§ 21. The definite article.

Generally speaking, the definite article is not so often dropped as the indefinite article: *Know you, Lady, To whom you speak, and perils of such speech?* (Fosc. V). — *I am wife of the Duke's son* (ib. I). — *For son of Moslem must expire, | Ere dare to sit before his sire* (Bride I 3).

The names of rivers are frequently used without the definite article; e. g. *Tweed ruffles his waves* (Bards). — *The waves of Forth* (ib.). — *The solar shore of Ganges* (Sard. I 2). — *Like Arno in the summer* (D. Juan X 7). — *In vain shall Seine look up* (Age 5). — *The Tigris hath its jealousies like Thames* (ib. VI 11). — *The banks of Pruth* (Age 10). — *The banks of Rhine* (Childe III 55, 2). — *From Danube's banks* (Bride I 14; II 16).

We should, however, omit the definite article in the following instances where B. puts it:

a) before '*most*': *The most of them go home* (D. Juan XI 20). — *They who know the most, | Must mourn the deepest o'er the fatal truth* (Manf. I 1). — *The being whom I loved the most* (Maz. 6). — *He gained esteem where it was worth the most* (D. Juan XVI 107). — *Delighted with the Lady Adeline the most* (ib. XVI 101).

b) before a gerund followed by an accusative (See Abbott § 93; Schmidt § 364, 1; Franz § 510): *Next to the making matches for herself* (D. Juan XV 31). — *In the raising the ghost* (Wern. II 1). — *The leaving undone one far greater* (ib. III 1).

c) before titles or names of languages: *She knew the Latin* (D. Juan I 13). — *The Miss Audacia Shoestring* (D. Juan XV 42). — *The Prior Albert* (Wern. IV). — *The Countess Josephine* (ib. V). — *The Countess Crabby* (D. Juan XIII 79). — *The Count Strongstroganoff* (ib. I 149). — *The Baroness Ida* (Wern. IV 1). — *The Donna Inez* (D. Juan I 26; I 97; II 8). — *The Donna Julia* (ib. I 55). — *The Senhor Don Alfonso* (ib. I 159). — *The Lord Henry* (ib. XIII 20; XVI 68). — *The General Markow* (ib. VIII 11; VIII 71; VIII 56). — *The General Boon* (ib. VIII 61; VIII 79). — *The Lady Adeline* (ib. XVI 101).

V. The Noun.

§ 22. Number.

When speaking of the gray hair of old age, B. generally adds the plural inflection to the collective noun '*hair*' (See Koch I § 126). In this, he agrees with the language of the Bible. As we read in Genesis XLIV 29, XLIV 31, or in Genesis XLII 38: *Then shall ye bring down my gray hairs with sorrow to the grave*, so we find in Byron: *Whose hairs grow hoary* (Bards). —

His hairs were white (Siege 25). — *These hoary hairs* (Mar. Fal. I 2; V 2). — *These hairs of mine are gray* (ib. III 2). — *You behold these white hairs* (Fosc. III 1; II 1).

For the sake of the rhyme, B. sometimes makes use of the singular form 'victual', which word is now a Plurale tantum (See Franz § 33): *She almost lost all appetite for victual* (Bep. 29*). — *Want of rest and victual* (D. Juan VIII 128*). — *To save their victual* (ib. II 69*; II 145*).

Obsolete are the weak plural forms 'shoon' (Childe IV 186); 'kine' (Sard. V). Comp. Franz § 30, 3.

The plural 'brethren' is not seldom applied to real 'brothers' (See Mätzner I 238; Koch I 428): *Lucifer: Art thou not Abel's brother? Cain: We are brethren* (Cain II 2). — *Who is he amongst them | Whose brethren, parents, children, wives | or sisters have not partook oppression?* (Mar. Fal. I 2). — *My brother! No, | He will not answer to that name, | For brethren smite not each other* (Cain III 1). The two forms 'brothers', 'brethren' occur together, without any distinction in Def. I 1: *Call not thy brothers brethren! | Call me not mother!*

The form 'foot' stands for 'feet' (Cp. Franz § 31): *This fellow being six foot high* (D. Juan VII 37).

§ 23. Gender.

(Cp. Mätzner I 260 ff.; Koch I 361 ff.; Franz § 50—61.)

In accordance with our modern usage, B. generally employs the names of ships and countries in the f. gender. In Childe III 63: *Burgundy bequeathed his tombless host*, the name of the country is put for that of its sovereign, Charles the Bold (Compare Shakspeare, Hamlet I 2: *We have here writ to Norway, Uncle of young Fortinbras*).

As the names of countries, so the names of towns often take the f. gender in B. This is also the case with the following words: *castle* (Bards), *palace* (ib.), *fane* (ib.), *city* (Bep. 10), *church* (Age 14), *town* (Misc.), *capital* (Childe III 21), *isle* (Misc.), *state* (Mar. Fal. II 1), *land* (Siege 15).

Hills and mountains are oftener of the m. than of the f. gender in B. We find

a) as m.: *Vesuvius* (Age 5), *Ida's hill* (Bride II 4), *Hymettus* (Childe II 87), *Chimborazo* (Isl. II 4), *Loch na Garr* (Misc.), *Mount Blanc* (Manfr. I 1), *mountain* (ib.).

b) as f.: *Jura* (Childe III 92), *Ardennes* (ib. III 27), and (of course) *Jungfrau* (ib. IV 73).

The word *desert*, when personified, generally takes the m. gender in modern English poetry (Mätzner I 276). Yet B. has: *The desert spread her sandy ocean* (Proph. II). — The cognate expression *solitude* occurs in the same gender: *Solitude hath her full growth* (D. Juan V 57).

Rivers are generally spoken of as m. by Byron; but we find as f.: *the Brenta* (Misc.), *the Isis* (Bards). With oceans, too, the m. gender prevails; e. g. *Ocean* (Isl. II 1; II 17; III 2); *The Ægean lulls his chafed breast* (Cors. III 1); but we find as feminine: *The deep will open all her fountains* (Heaven III); *The wave f.* (D. Juan II 108); *The tide like her smooth billow* (Isl. II 15). In Childe IV 11: *The spouseless Adriatic mourns her lord*, the f. gender is necessary, of course, the poet representing the Adriatic as a young bride who, by a well-known ceremony, is married to the Doge of Venice.

Besides, the following words denoting a locality are sometimes assigned to the f. gender: *world* (D. Juan XVI 113; VIII 65; Age 6), *clime* (Misc., Ode on Venice), *grave* (Hours),

Earth (Childe III 37; III 109; IV 82), *Heaven* (Vision 49; Mar. Fal. II 1; Wern. I 1). — But *Paradise* is found as m: *With Paradise within my view | And all his Houris beckoning through* (Giaour).

Words relating to time or weather are personified

a) as m: *Time* (Childe IV 129; IV 163; D. Juan IV 8; XI 60), *December* (D. Juan X 9), *Winter* (Hours), *Age* in the sense of *Old Age* (Maz. 5), *Element* (Childe IV 70), *Storm* (ib. III 95), *Breeze* (Isl. I 9), *Ignis fatuus* (Maz. 15).

b) as f: *Night* (Siege 27; Maz. 3; Lara II 11), *Nature* (Childe III 87; Lara II 1), *Midnight* (Childe IV 118), *Monsoon* (D. Juan VIII 39), *Spring* (Childe III 30), *Summer* (Proph. II), *Posterity* (D. Juan XII 18), *Youth* (Cors. I 11).

Abstract ideas, when personified, are mostly ascribed to the f. gender; thus, words referring to arts, sciences, or the faculties of the mind and soul are generally personified as f., for instance:

Mind, Spirit, Soul; Science, Learning, Wisdom, Knowledge, Ignorance, Folly, Common Sense, Genius, System, Philosophy, History, Geography, Chemistry, Christianity, Commerce.

Art, Music, Sculpture, Poesy, Tragedy, Comedy, Drama.

Beauty, Calumny, Destiny, Envy, Fancy, Glory, Memory, Mercy, Necessity, Piety, Pity, Plenty, Polygamy, Prudery, Slavery, Sympathy, Vanity, Victory.

Consciousness, Forgiveness, Gentleness, Darkness, Lewdness, Madness.

Affectation, Corruption, Devotion, Dissimulation, Fashion, Indiscretion, Inquisition, Inspiration, Passion, Reason, Redemption, Religion, Superstition.

Dependence, Silence, Remembrance, Penitence.

Vice, Wrong, Crime, Virtue, Innocence; Revenge, Scorn, Hatred; Quiet, Repose, Peace; Pleasure, Sorrow; Power, Wealth, Fate, Fame; Truth, Faith, Patriotism, Friendship; Health, Disease, Hope, Fear.

Some abstract ideas are used not only in the f., but also in the m. gender. In the latter case, the abstract idea is metaphorically employed instead of the person, e. g. *Passion* for the passionate man, *Repentance* for the repentant. Thus, we read in B.: *Penitence hath lost her power* (Giaour). — *Repentance*, however, is m. in Childe II 78: *Ere his sack cloth Repentance wear*. (Cp. Shaksp. Ado II 1: *Then comes Repentance and with his bad legs falls*.) — *There Passion riots in her pride* (Giaour). — *In his lair fix'd Passion holds his breath* (Childe III 84). — *Folly still his votaries inthrals* (ib. I 46). — *Folly unfolds her motley store* (Bards). — *Care withheld her venom'd tooth* (Hours). — *Care . . brings every week his bills in* (D. Juan X 38). — *Love* is mostly of the m. gender, (as in Childe III 99; III 100; III 103), but it is f. in Mel. 2: *Devotion and her daughter Love*. — *Life* is generally personified as f. (e. g. Misc., Hours); but we read D. Juan IX 13: *Why should not Life be equally content | With his superior?* — *Envy* is f. (Hours, To D—), but: *Jealousy has fled his bars, his bolts, | His withered sentinel, Duenna sage* (Childe I 81). — *Might Freedom forgive thee his dance in thy chain* (Misc.). — *Thus high by parting Freedom spread, | As from her fond abode she fled* (Siege XIV; Childe III 57). | *Which . . makes weariness forget his toil* (Sard. I 2). — *Famine with her gaunt and bony growth* (D. Juan VII 45). — *And starved even Hunger, | Till he wrung no more* (Misc.).

Ambition is always personified as a masculine noun: *Ambition in his humbled hour* (Maz. 2). — *Where stern Ambition once forsook | His wavering crown to follow woman* (Misc.).

Such words as denote *war, death, destruction* occur personified in either gender: *War forgot his own destructive art* (D. Juan VIII 82). — *War uprose in his volcanic rage* (Childe I 81). — *War did glut himself again* (Misc.). — *War had stored her sulphurous treasures* (Siege 31). — *A sort of knaves as the war leaves living; | Like other parents, she spoils her worst children* (Wern. IV 1). — *Not in the conflict Havoc seeks delight, | His day of mercy is the day of fight* (Curse). — *Havoc loathes so much the loss of time, | She scarce had left an uncommitted crime* (Cors. II 1). — *Cannon* is m. D. Juan VIII 33; Isl. III 1. — *Death* is m. whenever it is personified. — *Carnage smiled upon her dead* (Lara II 10; D. Juan VIII 9). — *Slaughter heap'd his weltering ranks* (Childe III 51). — *Suicide pays his debt* (D. Juan XIV 4). — *Murder breathed her bloody stream* (Childe IV 142). — *Red battle stamps his foot* (ib. I 38). — *Destruction in all his ways* (Proph. I).

Feminine are the words *Ruin* (Proph. II); *Rebellion* (Curse); *Desolation* (Childe I 45); *Decay* (Giaour).

As to the personification of plant-names, we find the *Oak* to be m., the *Rose* f. (Childe IV 173, D. Juan XIII 56; Giaour).

Epicene names of animals occur

a) in the masculine gender: *horse, steed, barb, courser, dog, pig, whale, dragon, seal, lamb, nightingale, eaglet, bee, grasshopper, oyster, partridge, tortoise, vulture*;

b) in the feminine gender: *jade, chamois, fawn, swan, falcon, pelican, phoenix, scorpion, moth, worm, shark*.

c) in either gender: *raven* (m. Maz. 18; f. Cors. II 16); *owl* (m. D. Juan XIII 62; f. Isl. II 18); *dove* (m. Proph. I; f. Mel. 5, D. Juan II 95); *turtle* (m. Isl. IV 2; f. Hours, D. Juan II 99); *bird* (m. Childe III 15, Cors. III 8; Bride II 28; f. Isl. IV 2; Giaour; Hours); *eagle* (m. Childe II 42; D. Juan X 78; Bards; f. Isl. II 13; Mar. Fal. V); *snake* (m. D. Juan II 117; f. Heaven III); *serpent* (m. Cain II 2; Wern. II 2; f. Heaven 3); *foal* (m. Def.; f. Bards).

VI. Conjunctions.

§ 24. The conjunctival '*that*' is often redundant, being affixed to another conjunction. Besides, it sometimes serves to avoid the repetition of a conjunction, in the same manner as the French '*que*' (See Abbott § 285, 287; Franz § 394 ff.; Schmidt § 466): *After that these eyes were open, | I saw them* (Sard. IV 1). — *Some days and nights elapsed, before that he | Could altogether call the past to mind* (D. Juan IV 75). — *I abhor death because that thou must die* (Heaven III). — *There was a man, if that he was a man* (D. Juan VII 36). — *Oh reader if that thou canst read* (ib. XIII 73). — *They repine not, so that Conrade guide* (Cors I 8). — *Their dogs and oxen . . . cared little, | So that they were duly fed* (Age 8). — Instead of '*so that*', we as often find the simple '*so*' in the sense of our modern *if, provided that*; e. g. *What is death, so it be glorious?* (Sard. II 1). — *A dungeon, what they will, so it be*

here (Fosc. I 1). — *Even to the last, till that your spirit shrunk* (Sard. II). — *Make known, | Since that your God is to be mine, your station* (Morg. 47). — *Then I will carry him, | Since that to carry me he was so slack* (ib. 22; 71). — *These mountains, albeit that they are obscure* (ib. 23). — *But fear not, for that I am soft, not fearful* (Sard. II). — *She took an old man for her lord, | For that he had been long her father's friend* (Mar. Fal. I 2). — *I know not how nor why, | Not for that he is king* (Sard. III 1).

The simple 'for', too, occurs in the sense of 'because' (Cp. Franz § 408); e. g. *Thou wert to me a crystal girded shrine, | Not for thou wert a princess, but that love | Had robed thee with a glory* (Lam. V). — As here, so we find 'that' used in the place of another conjunction Childe III 29: *Partly because they blend me with his line, | And partly, that I did his sire some wrong, | And partly, that bright names will hallow song.*

§ 25. Instead of 'as if', B. often has a simple 'as'. This omission of 'if' is now usual only in the phrase: 'as it were' (See Abbott § 107; Schmidt § 481, 2; Franz § 430): *There with a glassy gaze she stood, | As ice were in her curdled blood* (Pari. 14). — *They seem as they forbore to smile* (Cors. III 20). — *That look'd as it had been a shade* (Vision 75). — *Wild rocks shaped as they had turrets been* (Childe III 61). — *Rolled o'er the peak of the far Rhetian hill, | As day and night contending were* (ib. IV 28). — *Which so quivers, | As it would quit its place* (Sard. II). — *That sleep which seemed as it would ne'er awake* (D. Juan II, 146). — *Yet seemed as lately they had been alive* (Lara I 5).

The omission of 'if' after 'as' almost becomes a rule with B. when no definite form of a verb follows the conjunction: *The woods droop'd darkly, as inclined to rest* (Isl. II 17). — *The dolphins swam higher, | As eager of the coming ray* (ib. I 1). — *The lone light dimm'd in the lamp, | As loth to break the night* (Lara I 12). — *'T was then she went, as to the bath* (Giaour). — *Starting as from sleep* (D. Juan I 140). — *And shrunk, as fearful of his own caress* (Isl. III 6).

Sometimes, the conjunction 'if' is used in the sense of 'even if', 'though'; e. g. *Each remaining word | They understood not, if distinctly heard* (Lara II 18). — *That, if no joy, no sorrow lurk'd behind* (Childe III 10).

Instead of the conjunctions 'neither — nor', B. generally prefers the shorter 'nor — nor'; nay, he often leaves out the former, less often the latter, 'nor' (Compare Abbott § 396; Schmidt § 449): *He nor sent nor wrote* (Bep. 35). — *Nor sent nor came he* (Lara I 3; II 1). — *She loved him, | As nor brother, father, sister, daughter love* (D. Juan X 53). — *He shunn'd nor sought* (Cors. I 12). — *Sigh nor work nor struggling* (Siege 27). — *Man nor brute, | Nor dint of hoof, nor print of foot, | Lay in the wild luxuriant soil* (Maz. 17). — *But deed nor work acknowledge* (D. Juan VIII 87). — *Since word nor look nor gesture of their lord | Betrayed a feeling* (Lara I 16). — *Nor woman, man, nor child* (Hints). — *Command nor duty could their transports check* (Cors. III 15). — *But this, time, hope, nor even thy strength allow* (ib. II 14). — *Footstep nor reply announced* (ib. III 19).

An instance of 'neither — or' being used for 'neither — nor' occurs D. Juan IX 26: *He who neither wishes to be bound or bind* (See Schmidt § 450, 2; Franz § 435).

As 'nor — nor' for 'neither — nor', so the use of 'or — or' for 'either — or' is by far prevalent in Byron; e. g. *There were few, or boys or men* (Maz. 3). — *Who that have felt that*

passion's power, | Or paused or fear'd in such an hour? (Pari. 3). — *Above or love, hope, hate, or fear* (Mel. 15).

After a negative, B. uses 'or' and 'nor' indiscriminately: *I do not know or greatly care* (Hints). — *He deigned not to belie his soul in song, | Nor turn his very talent to a crime* (D. Juan, Dedication 10). — *Not to such deeds did Pallas lend her hand | Or break the compact* (Curse). — *Time had nothing more of night nor day* (D. Juan II 111). — *He did not heed their pause nor signs* (D. Juan VIII 117). — *Yet could not speak or move* (ib. XVI 23).

We now regard as incorrect the use of 'neither — nor' after a negative. But B. has: *I could not extricate nor him nor me* (Maz. 17). — *Not a brake hath borne | Nor gout of blood nor shred of mantle torn* (Lara II 6). — *None knew nor how nor why* (ib. I 19).

A similar incorrectness arises from the transposition of the particle 'not' in Sard. II 1: *Whether they may be Gods or the abodes of gods, | I know nor care not.*

§ 26. It is owing to the confusion of the two constructions 'no sooner — than' and 'scarcely — when' that we find one instance of 'scarce — than': *Scarce had he felt his wonted glow, | Than swift he seized his slender bow* (Hours).

The conjunction 'though' now generally used in subordinate sentences sometimes occurs in the sense of 'nevertheless', introducing a principal clause: *To venture on his lonely hour few dare. | Though now Anselmo sought his tower* (Cors. III 24). — *Meanwhile the watch may slumber if they will | Nor only wake to war, but dreaming kill. | Though all who can disperse on shore* (ib. II 1).

Instead of the conjunctions 'as — as', B. sometimes has only one 'as', the former of the two being omitted; hence, we find 'well as' or even simply 'as' in the place of 'as well as'. *Lady to lady, well as man to man, | Were to be chained* (D. Juan IV 91). — *Where is that living language which could claim | Poetic more, as philosophic, fame?* (viz. *as well as philosophic*, Hints). — *He ever warr'd with freedom and the free, | Nations as men, home subjects, foreign foes* (Vision 45). — *Blind to worth as freedom, wisdom as to wit* (D. Juan, Dedication 15). — *Whose strings were kindled, soon as touched* (D. Juan XVI 38). — *Soon as the matin bell proclaimeth nine, | Thy saint adorers count the rosary* (Childe I 71). — *Soon as Arbaces and Beleses reached | Their stations in the city, they refused | To march* (Sard. III 1). — *Soon as the due forms of judgment are gone through | The sentence will be sent up to the Doge* (Mar. Fal. I 2). — *A soul heroic as his form was fair* (Hours). — *I'd have him live long as he can* (Mar. Fal. II 1). — *And long as kinder eyes a look shall cast* (Childe, Dedication 5). — *For long as Albion's heedless sons submit . . .* (Bards).

As a rule, we now use the conjunctions 'whether — or' in the case of an indirect double question. B. often employs 'if — or' and sometimes simply 'or', leaving out the former conjunction: *Nor care if courts and crowds applaud or hiss* (Bards). — *I know not, if it late were free, | Or broke its cage* (Pris. 10). — *When lost, what recks it, by disease or strife?* (Cors. I 1). — *And sternly shook his hand on high, | As doubting to return or fly* (Giaour). — *Impassion'd, senseless, vigorous, or old | What matters?* (Misc.).

VII. On the Arrangement of Words and Sentences.

§ 27. Transposition of adjectives.

The adjective is often placed after the noun, partly for the purpose of a particular stress to be laid on it, partly quite unemphatically and merely for the sake of the rhyme. This transposition is especially common with adjectives denoting an outward quality subject to the perception of the senses, such as colour, local extension &c. (See Abbott § 419; Mätzner III 519 ff.): *Rock, and slope, and forest brown* (Childe II 22*). — *The waters blue* (Childe I 13, 1; Giaour). — *His castan red* (Giaour*). — *Her mantle grey* (Siege 21*). — *The pasture green* (Giaour). — *Their kerchiefs green* (ib.). — *In his cavern dun* (Isl. II 4*). — *Glens obscure* (Morg. 19). — *And senses dim* (D. Juan II 111*). — *The crescent pale* (Childe I 35*). — *His corslet bright* (Siege 25*). — *His shoulders broad* (Isl. II 20). — *The foliage thick* (Pari. 2*). — *O'er the waters wide* (Cors. I 1). — *A city Celt* (Age 18*). — *The laughter loud* (Cors. I 5*). — *The abbot who to all did honour great* (Morg. 67*). — *His daughter fair* (D. Juan III 19*). — *Gentle winds and waters near* (Pari. 1*). — *Three giants rough* (Morg. 24*). — *Condemn'd to uses vile* (Childe I 7*). — *Orlando's helmet good* (Morg. 32*; Maz. 4; ib. 8). — *The giants dead* (Morg. 49; ib. 53). — *The shield of Oscar brave* (Hours*). — *A brother dear* (Morg. 28).

Adjectives preceded by an adverb are peculiarly liable to be thus transposed; e. g. *A size so large* (Morg. 38; Isl. II 18.). — *An answer so injurious* (Morg. 31). — *A nation so servile* (Misc.). — *A being so base* (ib.). — *A young man so absurd* (D. Juan XVI 89). — *A temper too severe* (Sard. II). — *Into matters rather dry* (D. Juan IX 41). — *An accent rather rough* (ib. VI 44).

Two adjectives applying to the same noun are often placed after it. Sometimes they are arranged so as to have the noun between them. *Chillon's dungeons deep and old* (Pris. II*). — *Seven columns massy and grey* (ib.*). — *Eunuchs black and white* (D. Juan V 146*). — *A complexion white and ruddy* (ib. V 11*). — *Her bosom white and bare* (Childe IV 148*). — *Her blue eyes or gray* (D. Juan IX 71). — *A silent suffering and intense* (Misc.*). — *The blue eye clear of a maid* (ib.). — *Many stories and true* (Vision 26*). — *The white arm bare* (Siege 26*). — *With a fonder sway and firmer* (Wern. IV 1).

The transposition of a participle is also extremely common in Byron: *The sounds of a widow sighing* (Misc.*). — *Oh pen perverted! Paper misapplied!* (Bards). — *A name unknown* (Misc.). — *To sects unknown* (ib.). — *Remorse for Hector slain and Priam weeping* (Def. I 1). — *Mighty gods of temples falling* (ib. II 1*). — *Turn, as doth the lion bailed* (ib.*). — *Clinging darts and lances brast* (Childe I 78*). —

Even cardinal numbers may be preceded by their nouns; e. g. *What news of scribblers five?* (Misc.*). — *I have expressed opinions two* (D. Juan XV 87). — *Christian and his comrades twain* (Isl. IV 10). — *Doubloons a hundred I would pay* (Misc.). — *Nobles twenty did at once my vessel fill* (ib.). — *The third, in columns two attacked by water* (D. Juan VII 50). — *Each day, too, slew its thous ands six or seven* (Vision V*). — *It measures round of toises thousands*

three (D. Juan VII 9*). — *Lines forty thousands, cantos twenty-five* (Bards*). — (Mark the plural inflection of "*thousands*" in the above transpositions).

§ 28. Prepositions transposed.

B. frequently places a preposition after its object. This is oftener the case with dissyllabic, than with monosyllabic, prepositions. Nowadays, such a transposition is still allowable if the preposition applies to a relative or interrogative pronoun (See Abbott § 203; Schmidt § 440; Mätzner II 516ff.; Franz § 392). In Byron, the transposition of the preposition is mostly required by the rhyme. Examples are: — *He fear'd his neck to venture such a nag on* (D. Juan III 99*). — *Our ancient fathers living the desert in* (Morg. 25*). — *To wander this desert in* (ib. 54*). — *He writhed his native mud in* (D. Juan XI 13*). — *Passengers their berths are clapt in* (Misc.*). — *Bear him further the desert in* (Morg. 74*). — *And as he passed Juan by* (D. Juan XVI 21*). — *His father would pass him by unknown* (Wern. I 1). — *A moderate century through* (D. Juan XI 81*). — *The beacons blaze their wonted stations round . .* (Cors. III 8*). — *Fill high the bowl the table round* (Hours*). — *These between a silver streamlet glides* (Childe I 33). — *May all the hours be wing'd with joy, | Which hover faithful hearts above* (Hours*). — *Alone she came, all selfish fear above* (ib.*). — *She must lay her conscious head | A husband's trusting heart beside* (Pari. 5*). — *Haidée threw herself her boy before* (D. Juan IV 42*). — *Out then spake an aged Moor | In these words the king before* (Misc.*). — *When he shall . . . stand the eternal throne before* (Pari. 6*; Siege 26; Misc.*). — *As if the milky way their feet was under* (D. Juan V 66*). — *And these withal | A race of faces happy as the scene* (Childe III 61*). — *The rattling crags among | Leaps the live thunder* (ib. III 92*). — *And lies it not her great among?* (ib. IV 58*). — *And thrilled the Bosphorus along* (ib. II 79*). — *The thinn'd files along* (ib. III 29*). — *Thy name, our charging hosts along, | Shall be the battle-word* (Mel. 11*). — *The fair, the brave, the good must die, | And sink the yawning grave beneath* (Hours*). — *On they marched, dead bodies trampling o'er* (D. Juan VIII 19*).

§ 29. Transposition of the nominative.

To increase the liveliness and sprightliness of his diction, B. is very fond of beginning an affirmative sentence with the verb, which thus precedes the nominative case. This peculiarity is particularly common with intransitive verbs. (Compare Mätzner III 563ff.): *On the deck he stands — | Shrieks the shrill whistle, ply the busy hands, | Flashed the dipt oars* (Cors. I 17). — *Count they each sail* (ib.). — *Shone his mailed breast, and shone his sabre's ray* (ib. II 4). — *Sweeps his long arm* (ib.). — *Sunk he in contemplation* (ib. III 13). — *Completes his fury, what their fear begun* (ib. II 4). — *Bounds with one lashing spring the mighty brute* (Childe I 75). — *Glanced many a light catque along the foam; | Danced on the shore the daughters of the land* (ib. II 81). — *Time presses; floats my bark* (Bride II 21). — *Rolled the head* (Pari. 17).

This inversion of the subject is also to be found with verbs introducing a direct question or assertion; e. g. *Quoth Charles: Old Hetman, wherefore so?* (Maz. 4). — *Replied Orlando:* (Morg. 42). — *Said the Abbot: . .* (Morg. 28; ib. 22).

The same transposition is of very frequent occurrence when preceded by a conjunction (even in negative clauses):

a) in principal sentences: *New batteries were erected and was held* | *A general council* (D. Juan VII 51). — *The breakers roar, | And shrieks the wild sea-mew* (Childe I 13). — *Unse-pulchred they roamed, and shriek'd each wandering ghost* (ib. III 63). — *And flash the scimitars* (Lara II 14). — *And mutters she a name* (Pari. 5). — *And pleased not him the sports* (Lara I 16). — *The devil was shocked and quoth he* (Misc.). — *But chafes my pride* (Cors. I 13). — *But was shown his faith in reverence* (Lara I 27). — *But said Orlando:* (Morg. 31). — *Yet shares he not the hunter's joy* (Giaour). — *Yet lurks a wish within my breast* (ib.).

b) in accessory sentences (see Mätzner III 571): *And that so loudly | That upstart all the Oda* (D. Juan VI 71). — In the same way, we read Childe III 104, though the "that" is dropped there: *'T was not for fiction chose Rousseau this spot.* — *As marks his eye the sea-boy on the mast* (Cors. I 16). — *Not such as wield the turban'd Delhis* (Bride II 8). — *As rose the moon upon my right* (Maz. 15). — *While gazed the rest* (Lara II 18; Pari. 4). — *While leaned their leader o'er the flood* (Cors. I 17). — *While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand; | When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall* (Childe IV 145). — *Like birds, when soars the falcon* (Vision 26). — *Ere came the host to blows* (Cors. II 7). — *No more to dust | Than is Eternity unto Jehova* (Heaven III). — *The Ocean scarce spoke louder with his swell, | Than breathes his mimic murmurer* (Isl. II 17). — *Till grates her keel* (Cors. I 4). — *Till grew such certainty from that suspense* (ib. III 3). — *Though raves the gust and floods the rain* (Giaour). — *Where stood the hearth stone* (Maz. 10). — *The verge where ends the cliff* (Cors. I 16; III 24). — *Behold | How grew upon his heart a thirst for gold* (Vision 43).

The transposition of the nominative may also take place in relative clauses, and in principal sentences preceded by an accessory sentence; e. g. *My lips proclaim what last proclaim'd they* (Cors. III 8). — *Where foe appear'd to press, or friend to fall, | Cheers Lara's voice, and waves or strikes his steel* (Lara II 15). — *Though slight, was that grasp so mortal cold* (Siege 21). — *Senseless bending o'er his saddle-bow, | Perceives not Lara that ..* (Lara II 15).

§ 30. Transposition of the copula.

Sometimes B. makes the copula follow the predicative. The copula being used in a compound tense, the predicative commonly follows the first auxiliary. In most of these cases, the copula is the word which rhymes. Examples are: *As Day and Night contending were* (Childe IV 28). — *It no less true is* (D. Juan XV 68*). — *My Muse who apt to prate is* (Misc.*). — *The war-horse masterless is on the earth* (Lara II 16). — *Since the time so opportune is* (D. Juan I 150*). — *And thus at length they separated were* (Morg. 16*). — *And Sotheby, with his 'Orestes', | Which, by the by, the author's best is* (Misc.*). — *Our eyes by that reading discoloured were* (ib.*). — *I a Christian am disposed to be* (Morg. 43*). — *Thou hast patient been* (D. Juan XIII 74). — *Tyranny is pleasant grown* (Misc.*). — *And if Pedrillo's fate should shocking be* (D. Juan II 83*). — *As they had turrets been* (Childe III 61*). — *Many a phrase sublime shall lavished be* (Proph. 3).

§ 31. Transposition of the objective case.

B. allows himself great licence with respect to the position of the accusative case (Compare Mätzner III 573 ff.; Franz § 523). We may distinguish the following cases of an accusative preceding the verb:

a) 1. Accusative. 2. Nominative. 3. Verb. *Laura's brow a frown had rarely bent* (Bep. 23). — *Him Juan sought* (Cors. I 7). — *These Juan calls* (ib.). — *As him he served* (Lara I 25). — *The horse Morgante to a meadow led* (Morg. 68). — *The Goddess I'll no more importune* (Bep. 62).

b) 1. Accusative. 2. Verb. 3. Nominative. *Twelve paladins had Charles in court* (Morg. 4). — *No Botherbys have they* (Bep. 72). — *Few thoughts had he to spare* (Cors. II 13).

c) 1. Nominative. 2. Accusative. 3. Verb. *Cold dews my pallid head o'erspread* (Hours). — *Which never any change meant* (Bep. 53). — *I the gout have got* (Morg. 73). — *Laura the preparations made* (Bep. 56). — *They no land doom'd to bewail* (Childe III 64). — *Selim silence brake* (Bride I 3). — *My tongue thy softness wounds* (ib. II 17). — *The night the sound shall temper* (Childe IV 106). — *Wealth her mightiest deeds hath done* (ib. I 22). — *Other eyes his fall or ravage weep* (Cors. II 13). — *And cry that they the moral cannot find* (D. Juan. I 208). — *One point wholly us o'erthrew* (Misc.). — *Though the fates us sever* (ib.). — *So that it the hour exceeds not* (Sard. II). — *Should captains the remark, or critics, make* (D. Juan I 208).

d) 1. Accusative. 2. Verb. (The verb being a gerund, participle, imperative, or infinitive): *These amorous nothings in revealing* (Misc.). — *They the room were on the point of quitting* (Bep. 85). — *At once such majesty with sweetness blending* (ib.). — *His sabre waving* (Bride II 22). — *She sunk, with her my joys entombing* (Mel. 19). — *His floating robe around him folding, | Slow sweeps he through the column'd aisle* (Giaour). — *Thy tears restrain!* (Hours). — *Quarter take!* (Siege 27). — *Thy transport calm!* (Bride II 12). — *Which seems the very clouds to kiss* (Siege 1). — *Too young such loss to know* (Lara I 2). — *I had no hope my eyes to raise* (Pris. 14). — *The honest truth to say* (Misc.). — *I hate the sight to see* (D. Juan XVI 61). — *Thousands fell that flight to aid* (Maz. 2).

e) 1. Nominative. 2. Auxiliary. 3. Accusative. 4. Infinitive or Participle: *Remembrance will thy form retain* (Misc.). — *I'll submission to my God refuse* (Hours). — *His own mother would her son have known* (Vision 78). — *How differently the world would men behold* (D. Juan XIV 101). — *Worse than frenzy could that bosom fill* (Cors. III 16). — *No more his mention shall my verse disgrace* (Hours). — *You may the prisoner withdraw* (Vision 49). — *Time can but cloy love* (Misc.). — *He must his laurels separately earn* (D. Juan VIII 17). — *As yet none have | Nor could, the same supremacy have near'd* (Childe IV 89). — *Scott may perchance his name and influence lend* (Bards). — *All that can eye or sense delight* (Bride II 5). — *Whose words already might my heart have wrung* (Lara II 3). — *Hassan hath a journey ta'en* (Giaour). — *With cold I have nearly my death got* (Misc.). — *My halls from such a guest had honour gain'd* (Lara II 3). — *Commoners had ever them mistook* (D. Juan XIII 85).

§ 32. Transposition of prepositional phrases.

a) A prepositional phrase often precedes the noun by which it is governed. This is especially common with the preposition 'of'. (See Mätzner III 594.) We find the same transposition to be of very frequent occurrence in French poetry, too. *What daughter of her beauty was the heir?* (Childe IV 100). — *Of Love the pure, the sacred gem* (Misc.). — *Of distant sentinels the fife song* (Manf. III 4). — *Of warriors, monks, and dames the cloister'd tomb* (Hours). — *Their thoughts who praise in Heaven the Lord* (Morg. 51). — *Without of loyalty this token true* (Childe

I 50). — *This of his candour seem'd the sable dew, That of his valour show'd the bloodless hue* (Bards). — *Of a Chatham the death* (Hours). — *Again he turns, of footsteps hears the noise* (ib.). — *There read of Cain the curse and crime* (Giaour). — *Of thrones the rod, | Of fame the Moloch or the demigod* (Age 5). — *Then flamed of Austerlitz the blest despatch* (Waltz). — *Transfer of him whom she denied a home, the grave* (Proph. 1).

b) The verb often intercedes between a noun (or pronoun) and its attributive genitive case. *Each trace wax'd fainter of his course* (Lara I 3). — *Be the edge sharpen'd of my boarding-brand* (Cors. I 7). — *The parting prayers are said and over | Of that false son* (Pari. 17). — *By none was mention heard of wife or son* (ib. 19). — *Fearfully the yell arose of his followers* (Siege 28). — *All Earth can give or mortal prize, | Was mine of regal splendour* (Mel. 14). — *It is fit, | The spell should break of this protracted dream* (Childe IV 18). — *Until the chains and leathers were worn through | Of all our pumps* (D. Juan II 42). — *The list grows long of live and dead pretenders* (ib. XI 60). — *If the proverb's true of mortals* (Def. I 1). — *Not one am I of those* (Vision 13).

c) When an attributive participle governs a prepositional phrase, the former is sometimes separated from the latter by the noun on which the participle depends. *Clear placid Leman! Thy contrasted lake | With the wild world I dwell in* (Childe III 85). — *A broken Dandy lately on my travels* (Bep. 52). — *A blundering novice in his new French grammar* (ib. 61). — *A promised prize to Hope* (Cors. I 3). — *A hidden nectar under a cold presence* (D. Juan XIII 38). — *The stillness of | The untrodden forest, only broken by | The sweeping tempest through its groaning boughs* (Heaven II).

§ 33. When a sentence begins with a subordinate conjunction, or with a relative or interrogative pronoun, the object or the adverbial locution is not seldom placed before the introductory particle.

a) the object: *Who blushed to hear | To less than monarchs that thou couldst be dear* (Lam. 9). — *This wherefore should I not reveal?* (Bride I 13). — *These cherished thoughts with life begun, | Say, why must I no more avow?* (ib.). — *A wandering baby who can fear?* (Hours). — *Caina waits for him our life who ended* (Misc.). — *So hath it proved to thee and all such lot who choose* (Childe III 40). — *This as if he guessed* (Cors. I 7). — *To those who gaze on thee, | What language could they speak?* (Childe, To Janthe). — *He clasps | The hand his pangs which would assuage* (Lara II 17). — *Werter, to decent vice though much inclin'd* (Waltz).

b) The adverbial locution: *Tell me, in the season of sweet sighs | By what and how thou art so much afflicted* (Misc.). — *Once more who would not be a boy?* (Childe II 23). — *And dried those tears for life and fame that flowed* (Cors. II 7). — *To this doom but what conducted, | Is that which I would learn* (D. Juan V 15). — *Of the fate at last which found thee* (Misc.). — *What marvel then, at times if they mistook their prey?* (Childe III 83). — *By his closed eye unheeded and unfelt, | While sets that sun* (Cors. II 16). — *And turn to all of him which may remain* (Misc.). — *And nearer as they came, a genial savour | Made Juan in his harsh intentions pause* (D. Juan V 47).

§ 34. Transposition of the negative 'not'.

In negative sentences formed without the auxiliary 'do', the 'not' is very often put before the verb which it would naturally follow (Comp. Abbott § 305); e. g. *And thus the heart will do which not forsakes* (Childe III 33). *Making a marvel that it not decays* (ib. III 65). — For more examples, see above § 7b.

On the other hand, we sometimes find the negative 'not' placed after an infinitive or participle. In such cases, the 'not' appears to stand at the end of the sentence for the purpose of emphasis or for metrical reasons. (See Mätzner III 585): *What could her grief be? — | She had loved him not* (Dream. 5*). — *Then I can resist not* (Manf. I 1). — *Prithee, slight not | This warning, though it may delight not* (Hours*). — *He who hath loved not* (Childe III 103). — *Much he would speak not* (Lara II 8). — *My dull eyes can fix thee not* (Manf. III 4). — *I do fear him not* (Manf. III 4).

§ 35. The object referred to in a comparison and introduced by the particle 'than' sometimes precedes the comparative degree, which is now regarded as correct only in relative clauses, such as: *Pope, than whom few men had more vanity*. We read in Byron: *And though his name than Ajax or Achilles | Sounds less harmonious* (D. Juan VIII 39). — *None than themselves could boast a longer line* (ib. XIII 50). — *What than friendship's manly tear | May better grace a brother's bier?* (Giaour). — Especially noteworthy is the transposition *More than these illustrious far* (Proph. III) instead of: *Far more illustrious than these*.

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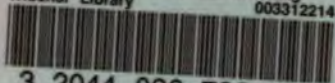
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